

F. Miall
18 Bouvierie Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 871.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 8d.
STAMPED 6d.

BICENTENARY LECTURES.

The following LECTURES will be delivered in
TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, EUSTON-ROAD, by the
Rev. J. R. KILSBY JONES, Minister of the Chapel:—
On WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

Commence at Eight o'clock. Admittance free.
Subject for Wednesday,
July 9.—Henry VIII. and the Reformation.
,, 16.—Elizabeth and the First Dissenters.

BRITISH SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL AMONG the JEWS, 1, CRESCEINT-PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, E.C.

Rev. Dr. MAYER, formerly Rabbi of the Synagogue in Glasgow, now Missionary to the Jews in Leghorn, will DELIVER ADDRESSES, on THURSDAY, July 10, at PEMBURY-GROVE CHAPEL, LOWER CLAPTON, and at HIGHGATE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, on SUNDAY MORNING, July 13. Service at Eleven A.M.

The Rev. Dr. EDMOND, of Islington, will PREACH at Seven P.M. on THURSDAY, July 10, at KENSINGTON CHAPEL.

CONTRIBUTIONS on behalf of the above Society will be invited on each occasion.

THE REV. G. C. ("Boatswain") SMITH
now in his Eighty-first year, has become greatly enfeebled, and is in STRAITENED CIRCUMSTANCES. He needs an Attendant, but cannot pay one. Mr. Smith has been labouring as a Christian Minister about Fifty-eight years. It will be remembered that he commenced "Destitute Sailors' Asylums," and the First SAILORS' HOME, from whence sprung all the other Sailors' Homes. He gave great blows to the Crimping System, revived Open-Air Preaching, and commenced and carried on for many years all the efforts for the Religious Instruction of Sailors. Besides which he originated the First Temperance Society in Britain, and established the London Mission (1824) and Sailors' Orphan and Magdalene Homes, and commenced the efforts for the Religious Instruction of Soldiers. For all this, Mr. Smith has passed unrewarded by his countrymen. Now that he is Aged and Poor, a Friend pleads that Public Gratitude and Sympathy might be manifested.

Kind DONATIONS may be sent for Mr. Smith, to Mr. Palmer, Printer, 17, Brownlow-street, Holborn, W.C.; Mr. Brown, Stationer, 195, Strand, W.C.; and Mr. Harwood, Baker, 256, Strand, W.C.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY,

Under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Open for cases from all parts of the kingdom.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this national Charity are earnestly requested. There are at the present time more than 320 inmates, and the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election.

For a full account of the daily working of this excellent Institution the Board refer the public and their supporters to two pamphlets by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, entitled, "Visits to Earlswood," and to their last annual report, both of which may be had gratuitously on application to the Secretary, Mr. Nicholas, at the office, where subscriptions will be thankfully received, and every information cheerfully supplied.

Annual Subscriptions, 10s. ed. or 11. ls.; Life ditto, 5l. 5s. or 10l. 10s.

The elections occur regularly in April and October.

The Asylum is open to Visitors. Tickets may be obtained at the office.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

MIDNIGHT MEETINGS.—Time is passing!
Souls are perishing! Death cuts off the major number of fallen women in five years. The Gospel ought to be preached to this class frequently.

In England upwards of 19,000 have heard the Gospel the last two years, through the Meetings; 1,000 rescued; many changed in heart.

To continue the effort money is required. Besides the expense of Meetings, a sum is paid to Homes with each one received.

The Committee wait for help.

Contributions thankfully received by the Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. John Worthy, 12, Westbourne-park-villas, W.; and Mr. John Stabb, 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.; the Bankers, Paget and Co., St. Paul's; or the Secretary, Mr. Theophilus Smith, 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.

THE MIDNIGHT CRY.—The Committee of the Midnight Meetings send out men at night into the vicious scenes of the Haymarket, &c., from Ten p.m. to Two a.m., with long placards, containing striking passages of Scripture in English and French. Hundreds stop and read. The cost each night is 10s. for four men.

Let the Gospel continue thus to be preached.

Will any friend meet the expense of one week's publications, or even one night?

Funds thankfully received as above.

TO ROPE and TWINE MAKERS.—WANTED, a MANAGER, in a small but well-established ROPERY in the County of Hereford. He must be a man of energy and business habits, fully acquainted with the trade, able to take the oversight of the workmen, and the general superintendence of the business. The proprietor would prefer one who could introduce some other branch of the trade. The applicant must be prepared to give good references as to moral and business character, and one of decided religious principles would be preferred.

Apply, by letter, to "A. C.", care of Boasher and Vernon, 185, Goswell-road, London, E.C.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are issued from the Midland Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations, to SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverston, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.

SEA-SIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Enquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1862.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR will be held at the BOTANICAL GARDENS, ERITH (kindly lent for the purpose), on WEDNESDAY, July 23, in aid of the Building Fund of the Avenue Schools. Books, Prints, Music, Toys, and articles of any description, either useful or ornamental, will be thankfully received by Rev. Samuel March, &c., &c.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Enquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1862.

NONCONFORMIST.—BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

1841.—Nos. 1 to 13, both inclusive; 17 to 21, ditto; 25, 26, 28, 36, 38. Index and Title Page.

1844.—Nos. 157 and 197; March 21, and Nov. 27.

1845.—Nos. 227 to 230, both inclusive; June 11, 18, 25, and July 2.

1847.—Nos. 108 and 111; Dec. 1 and 29.

1848.—Nos. 124, 135, 140; March 29, June 14, July 19.

1849.—Nos. 176, 177, 178, 188; March 28, April 4 and 11, June 6.

1851.—No. 274; Feb. 12.

1855.—No. 521; Oct. 24.

Apply to Mr. B. Hillyard, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

NONCONFORMIST.—DUPLICATE NUMBERS FOR SALE.

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1842.—Two Title-pages and Index. Nos. 61 to 64 and 66 to 69, both inclusive. Nos. 70, 72, 78, 85. Two Copies each of Nos. 73 to 74, and 79 to 81 (both inclusive), 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90. Three Copies of No. 87. A Supplement, December 31st (Saturday).

1844.—Nos. 156, 158, and 159.

1854.—Nos. 444 and 453.

1856.—Nos. 545, 557, 558, 559, 561, and 580 to 583, both inclusive.

1857.—Title-page and Index.

1858.—No. 638.

1861.—No. 806; April 10.

Apply to Mr. B. Hillyard, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

DRAPEY.—WANTED, a good family

business, returning from 7,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* per annum, or a Share in one correspondingly larger, in a respectable market town.

First apply to A. B. C., care of Messrs. Brettle and Co., Wood-street, London.

VISITORS to the EXHIBITION desirous of obtaining clean, quiet, commodious APARTMENTS, in a respectable private family, with or without Board, may find the same by addressing

A. B., 13, Providence-place, Kennington-lane, S.

TO BRITISH and CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOLMASTERS and OTHERS.—WANTED, a MASTER for the Congregational Boys' School, Christchurch, Hants. Salary, 40*l.*, in addition to whatever the boys' payments may yield.

Apply to the Secretary, Mr. Henry Sharp, High-street, Christchurch.

WANTED, as ENGLISH MASTER in the OXFORD JUNIOR COLLEGE, a YOUNG GENTLEMAN of decided religious principles.

Applications to be sent to the Rev. William Allen, Oxford.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as MASTER of a School, not under Government inspection, or Assistant in a Private School. Above seven years' experience in National, Middle-Class, and Grammar Schools, TRAINED, CERTIFIED, NONCONFORMIST. Unexceptionable testimonials and references.

Address, Beta, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.

WANTED, for one of the TRAINED TEACHERS of the SPAFIELDS SCHOOLS, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT in a large Public School, or MISTRESS of a small one.

Address, F. W. Willcocks, Esq., 13, Lloyd's-square, Pentonville.

A TRAINED SCHOOLMASTER seeks an ENGAGEMENT in a School. He has good testimonials, and would be willing to go abroad.

Address, F., care of the Master, British School, Perry-street, N.W.

SCHOLASTIC TRANSFER.—TO BE SOLD for 50*l.* the GOODWILL of a YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S SCHOOL, and a YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, near the South Coast, and no other school in the neighbourhood. The Goodwill, with the amount of valuation for house and school furniture, and effects, not exceeding 180*l.*, to be paid on taking possession.

Address, B. L. D., at Mr. Samuel Bligh's, 1, Church-lane, Whitechapel, London.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD LEICESTER.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the Misses MIALL.

Referees:—Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., The Firs, Upper Norwood, London.

The Next Term COMMENCES July 31.

WYE HOUSE, BUXTON.—The Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A., has a FEW VACANCIES.

Terms, &c., on application.

THE REV. OSWALD JACKSON, of Ringwood, RECEIVES TEN PUPILS into his family, and for the help of an experienced Resident Tutor, prepares them for Commercial or Professional life.

Ringwood, Hants.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. Jackson's Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 29th of JULY. Prospectus, with terms, &c., on application.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER. Terms, 2*l.* per annum. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

N.B. Rochford is half-an-hour's ride from Southend.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near HENDON, N.W. will RE-OPEN, WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1862.

Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. Hurndall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School.

HAWORTH HOUSE, TOTTENHAM. Terms, 40 Guineas, inclusive. Number of Pupils, Eight. One Vacancy. Miss JOHNSON wishes to inform her young friends studying here that the day for RE-ASSEMBLING is WEDNESDAY, July 30.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—Mrs. CANNON (widow of the late Rev. Charles Cannon) offers her Establishment to the notice of those parents who desire for their daughters a refined education, based on pure Scriptural principles. The situation is peculiarly healthy.

Prospectus sent on application, and references given.

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. ARUNDEL HOUSE CLIFTON-ROAD. Terms very moderate. Pupils have passed the Senior and Junior Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations. A Prospectus on application to Mr. SAMUEL EVERSHED.

EDUCATION.—An opportunity is afforded of PLACING a PUPIL, on very moderate and inclusive terms, in a highly respectable LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, where great educational advantages are combined with every domestic comfort. References to the Parents of Pupils.

Address, M. M., care of Miss Clark, Post-office, Higate-hill.

BOARDING SCHOOL, ROYSTON, CAMBS.

Conducted by Mr. ASHTON.

The Course of Instruction includes Classics, Mathematics, French, with the usual branches of a solid English education.

Terms moderate.

THE REV. MARTIN REED, LL.D., of DOVER. RECEIVES a select and limited number of PUPILS. Dr. REED endeavours to combine the careful formation of character with the highest degree of mental and physical culture.

Priory House, Dover.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST. HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, near Poole, Dorsetshire.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, and competent Masters, will RE-OPEN (D.V.) WEDNESDAY, July 30. Terms moderate.

VERANDA HOUSE, The GREEN, RICHMOND, S.W.

The Misses FRAME continue to receive a limited number of Pupils whose improvement and comfort are their increasing care. Terms moderate.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. David Thomas, and other ministers and friends.

BLANDFORD ACADEMY.—The Course of Instruction comprises the usual branches of an English education, with the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History,

WALTHAMSTOW HOUSE, WALTHAM-

STOW, ESSEX, N.E.

Mr. EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, M.A., &c., begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED his School to Walthamstow House, where he has accommodation for a larger number of Pupils.

Terms forwarded on application.

THE WALLANDS, near LEWES.—The

Rev. T. E. FULLER RECEIVES into his family a FEW PRIVATE PUPILS to BOARD and EDUCATE in the usual branches of a Mercantile and Classical Education.

Pupils prepared for either of the University Examinations, if required. The house is most healthily situated on a dry, chalk soil, within a short distance of the South Coast.

WEST of ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The VACATION will end on FRIDAY, August 1.

For Prospects apply to the Principal, or the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

GUILDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, near BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that, in order to secure a more eligible situation, and more commodious premises, he has REMOVED to No. 120, (Cambridge House) HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM, where his School will REOPEN after the Midsummer Vacation.

S. NEOT'S, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Miss GEARD continues to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES, who are liberally Boarded and carefully instructed in the usual branches of an English Education, including French, on moderate terms. A French lady resides in the house. Instruction in Music, German, Drawing, and Painting, by efficient Teachers.

A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

EDUCATION.—ANGLESEA HOUSE, BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.

The Misses BUTLER endeavour to provide the first advantages for their Pupils. In addition to their own experience in tuition, and direct personal superintendence, they engage the assistance of superior Masters for accomplishments. A French Governess resides in the house.

Terms on application, and respectable references will be given and required.

The Next Term will commence August 1.

WATFORD, HERTS.—Mrs. J. WATSON

WALKER, having removed to more commodious premises, will be able, after the present Vacation, to receive an additional number of YOUNG LADIES as PUPILS. The situation of the house is particularly healthy and pleasant, and within a few minutes walk of the Railway-station, which is half-an-hour's ride from Euston-square.

Terms, and references to Parents of Pupils and various ministers, on application.

THE COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION PLACE the SONS of MINISTERS whom they receive in the Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL, at SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM, where the Sons of Laymen are also Educated.

For particulars respecting Ministers' Sons, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution, the Rev. R. A. DAVIES, Smethwick.

Information about other Pupils may be obtained from the Principal, at Shireland Hall.

Sixteen of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examination.

HEATH VILLA, SHIRLEY, near SOUTHAMPTON.

The Misses EVERITT beg to announce the TERMINATION of the MIDSUMMER RECESS on THURSDAY, 17th instant. Parents, anxious to secure for their children efficient Instruction, combined with domestic comfort, will find this Establishment deserving attention. The locality is famed for its extreme healthiness. The House is encircled by its Garden and Pleasure-grounds, which are very extensive. The Education is of a practical and interrogative character. The Accomplishments are superintended by eminent professors. French is taught by a Parisian Lady, who resides in the Establishment.

References to the Parents of the Pupils, both at home and on the continent. Prospects, with Terms, which are moderate, will be forwarded on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

PRINCIPAL.—The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer vacation, on FRIDAY, 1st August, 1862.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPAL.—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

The arrangements of this Establishment embrace all the means of an accomplished Education, including thorough instruction in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Drawing, Natural and Moral Science, Biblical Literature, &c. The Senior Classes are conducted on the Collegiate System. Every attention is paid to Home Comforts, and to the culture of Domestic Habits.

Besides the aid of efficient Resident Governesses, the following Professors attend:

MUSIC.—Pianoforte, Theory, and Thoro-Bass. John Blockley, Esq. Part-Singing and Vocal Music. G. Lake, Esq. Author of "Daniel," &c.

DRAWING.—Free-Hand, Perspective, and Model-Drawing. R. W. Buss, Esq., R.A.

PAINTING.—In Water-Colours, Tempera, Oil, &c. Miss Edgley, G.S.D., South Kensington.

GERMAN.—(This is rendered prominent in the Course.) Fratlein Clemens, M.G.C., Berlin.

FRENCH.—(This is the medium of Conversation and Instruction.) E. Brocard Boulland, LL.D.

LATIN.—Geology, and Biblical Literature. Rev. J. W. Todd.

Lecturer on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. R. Quinton, Esq.

Lecturer on Botany—Its Physiology, Uses, &c. Dr. Dreaser, F.L.S., F.E.B.S., South Kensington Museum, Crystal Palace, &c.

The Highest References, Testimonials, and all particulars on application.

NEW FANCY SILKS,

COMPRISING CHECKS, STRIPES, CHENES, AND POMPADOUR.

£1 8s. 6d. FOR 12 YARDS WIDE WIDTH.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ANY MIXTURE OF COTTON, AND THOROUGHLY GOOD IN QUALITY.

PATTERNS SENT FREE.

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S.T. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, near PARIS.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted on strictly Protestant principles, by a Parisian Lady accredited with the Diplomas of the University of Paris, assisted by a well-educated Englishwoman. Only a limited number of English Pupils received. Terms, Forty Guineas per annum.

Unexceptionable References offered, including names well known in the Ministry both of the British and Foreign Churches. SESSION COMMENCES October 1st, when there will be VACANCIES.

Prospects may be obtained by addressing M.H., Edmond's Library, Manor Rise, Brixton, S.

HOWARD - HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME.

Near OXFORD.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare youths for commercial pursuits, and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic, &c. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by pupils from this School, and attention is requested to the specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting in the Crystal Palace.

References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham, the Rev. I. Doxsey, Edmonton, and W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury.

Terms inclusive. No extras, all charges included in a fixed quarterly payment. For boys, under Twelve Years of age, Twenty-two Guineas per annum; above Twelve Years, Twenty-four Guineas.

Ten acres of private cricket-ground.

CRAVEN HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

Principal, Mr. GEORGE VERNEY. This Establishment is situated on the side of the old Bath-road, at the distance of twelve miles from Hyde-park-corner, and within a thirty minutes' drive of the station at Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, or West Drayton. The premises are extensive, and on a dry elevation, and contain every convenience adapted to a school. Mr. Verney has had more than twenty years' experience in the arduous and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with many references in town and country. The system of teaching is plain, probing, and practical, and strenuous efforts are made to qualify the pupils for active business pursuits. The food is of the best description, and unlimited. Terms: Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas per quarter; Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas. Latin, French, Music, Surveying, &c. are taught Inclusive terms when preferred. All accounts settled quarterly, and a quarter's notice required previous to a pupil's removal.

AN APPEAL to the FRIENDS of HOME MISSIONS.**HOME MISSIONARY STATION,**

CHURCH STRETTON, SHROPSHIRE.

The District embraces Leebotwood, Cardington, All Stretton, Eaton-under-Heywood, Tickerton, and Church Stretton.

The facts in connexion with the above District are as follows:—

It embraces a distance of thirteen miles, with a population of above 4,000, with no Dissenting chapel in the whole District. The inhabitants, though irreligious, manifest a great desire to hear the Gospel preached; and, with the Divine blessing, much good has resulted from the labours of Missionary among these cottagers and villagers. Extract of Journal for the past year:—Religious services held, 160; tracts distributed, 1,000; hours of visiting, 700; number of copies of the New Testament given, 42.

The work of the Missionary is to visit the cottages, to read the Scriptures, and pray with the sick, distribute religious tracts, and hold religious services in the cottages at times as opportunity affords.

He has to depend for support in his arduous labours to the sympathy of Christian friends in the district and from other places. A piece of ground has now been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Free Independent Place of Worship for these poor cottagers, in which they will have the Gospel of Christ preached to them—a place much needed. Therefore the friends now appeal to the friends of Home Missions to aid them with donations to carry out the above undertaking. The expense of its erection will cost 250l.

References can be obtained from Mr. Thomas Beaumont, All Stretton; Mr. J. Bevan, Paper Mills, Longnor; Mr. R. Burgwyn, Pensylvania.

All communications and donations addressed to the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, All Stretton, Church Stretton. All Stretton, Church Stretton, Shropshire, February, 1862.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.

The BOARD of MANAGEMENT earnestly BEG SUPPORT from the Friends of Homoeopathy, and especially from the many amongst the wealthy who, having themselves derived benefit from it, are generously disposed to confer similar benefit on the Sick Poor.

Contributions gratefully received by the Members of the Board or the Honorary Secretary.

RALPH BUCHAN, Honorary Secretary.

April 7, 1862.

SPECIAL AND URGENT**CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.**

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 10, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—Legacies

Donations, and Subscriptions, are earnestly solicited, to extend the operations of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

The public are respectfully reminded that epileptics are denied admission into general hospitals, orphans' asylums, or even convalescent institutions. They too frequently end their days in the workhouse, or help to crowd our lunatic asylums.

On the sufferings of the paralysed poor it is needless to dwell. Upwards of 3,000 patients have been brought under treatment.

The Viscount Raynham, M.P., Treasurer. Bankers—Messrs. Coutts, Strand; the Union, City.

By order, E. H. CHANDLER. Hon. Sec. GEORGE REID, Secretary.

HYDROPATHIC and HOMEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, WELLFIELD HOUSE, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. SPENCER T. HALL.

Terms, Two Guineas per week. Further particulars on application.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 21s.; Newcastle

or Hartlepool, 20s.; best Silkstone, 20s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.

B. HIBBERDINE, SUSSEX and UNION WHARFS, REGENT'S-PARK;

park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 22s. per ton cash for the BEST

SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty

—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sun

derland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S lowest summer PRICE for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 21s. per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 20s.: Tansfield, 17s.; best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway:—Silkstone, first-class, 20s.; second-class, 18s.; Clay Cross, 19s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 16s. 6d. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

T. AND H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE

gives instantaneously a delicious Cup of Coffee with boiling water or milk merely. To be had in Bottles at 1s. and 2s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Chymists, and Italian warehousemen,—99, Coleman-street, City, London, and 21, Duke-street, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE MIXTURE of TEAS,

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MESSRS. FRANKS, SON, AND CO.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 871.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
 STAMPED..... 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

CHRISTIANITY AND CHURCHMANSHIP.

DR. LUSHINGTON's judgment, considered as an exposition of the legal relation of the Civil power to the Church of England in regard to doctrine, starts more than one question which Christian men of all ecclesiastical parties, whether in or out of the Church, will probably revolve and discuss with anxious interest. Assuming that in substance the judgment will be sustained by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, their first thoughts, we may hope, will be directed to ascertain the precise bearing which it will have upon religious teaching and belief in this country. At this time of day, no one, we presume, would wish, in the interest of Christ's Gospel, to abridge the "liberty of prophesying," nor desire to see the promulgation of error suppressed by law. To whatever danger we may seem to be exposed of having the verities of our faith filched from us by new processes of criticism, there is nowhere, we trust, any settled disposition to avert that danger by imposing upon criticism compulsory restraints. If God's revelation of himself will not abide the most searching tests which man's reason can apply to it, it would not be the redeeming power which it has been proved to be by ample experience. Let truth and falsehood grapple in closest conflict—give them "a fair stage and no favour"—and no man who comprehends the leading principles of the Divine Government will shrink from accepting the issue. But then it would be a great mistake to imagine that the proper interests of religious liberty are touched by Dr. Lushington's judgment. It neither curtails nor enlarges the bounds of that natural freedom which we claim as a birthright to form and to express our religious views. It is simply a definition of the scope of a contract of service entered into by the clergy of the Establishment in consideration of the pay, privileges, and position granted them by the State—and it ought to be, and surely will be, a serious question with every Englishman who sets Christianity above Churchmanship, whether the scope of clerical service, as now authoritatively marked out, is such as will justify the nation in setting apart a large amount of property, and in conferring exclusive means of influence, with a view to the maintenance of that service.

That we may get a clear notion of the bearing which Dr. Lushington's judgment will have upon religious teaching within the pale of the National Church, it will be convenient to transpose it into the form of a charge to such as are about to enter upon the ministerial office. Let us suppose a company of young men, fresh from their respective colleges, seeking admission to holy orders, and ready to take upon themselves all the obligations which Acts of Parliament and ecclesiastical canons impose upon the clergy of the Church of England. What, now, are the general instructions they would receive

from the lips of legal authority to guide them in the fulfilment of their sacred trust in their several spheres of parochial duty? Substantially they would be as follows:—"These 'Articles of Religion,' to which you are about to pledge your 'unfeigned assent and consent,' interpreted 'in a plain grammatical sense,' are to be regarded by you, in the discharge of your ministry, as the only doctrinal revelation to which you will be bound to give heed, and which, whatever your private convictions, you will engage to teach 'secundum animam imponentis.' Should any future discovery, whether of natural science, or of Biblical criticism, demonstrate the erroneousness of any of the doctrines herein set forth, you are still to maintain as before, on the authority of the Church, their undoubted truth. It is to be no part of your consideration that this or that article is, or hereafter may be, found to be contrary to God's written word. The Bible does not constitute your standard of faith, nor are you to regulate your teaching by your belief or disbelief of its statements. Your Bible must be the 'Articles of Religion' sanctioned and settled by the Acts of Uniformity. Within the ground which they cover you are to have no individual liberty of utterance. It has been marked out for you by the law of the land to which you will be held amenable. But beyond that boundary the law will not follow you. You may interpret the Old and New Testaments as you will. You may hold up their historical narratives as inherently incredible, or denounce their preceptive directions as immoral and wrong. Law will hold you to the very letter of your pledge, but to nothing more. The doctrines it prescribes for you must be dogmatically upheld, but may be critically pulled to pieces. Step beyond the circle of the Articles, and you are quite at liberty to destroy the faith which you profess and preach."

Now it is important to bear in mind what the State, on its part does, to enable the clergy to give effect to this commission. For two hundred years, or thereabouts, it turned the two national universities into seminaries for the education of the clergy, carefully excluding from their advantages all who declined to subscribe to these tests. Even now, that these tests have been abrogated by law, it permits college statutes to maintain the old monopoly, and forbids all non-subscribers to share the endowments set apart for the encouragement of learning. It reserves for the maintenance of its clergy the vast amount of public property consecrated to religious purposes in the shape of parochial endowments. It recognises no other minister as in "holy orders." It raises the clergy of the Church of England to a legal *status* above all other religious teachers. It invests them with the freehold of the churchyards and glebes of their respective parishes. It places at their disposal machinery for levying a tax upon their parishioners to repair the fabric of their churches, and to defray all expenses incident to the decent celebration of Divine worship. It gives them exclusive right to minister at the burial of the dead in parochial graveyards. It virtually places under their control all public foundations for the education of the young. It practically puts them beyond the reach of responsibility, save in cases of flagrant immorality, or, as it now appears, of writing or preaching in contradiction of the Articles. It surrounds them with all the influence of the Throne, the Legislature, and the executive administration. In a word, whatever a nation may give to add weight to the authority of an Established clergy, is given in abundance to the ministers of the Church of England.

Having regard, then, to the terms of the contract, as expounded by Dr. Lushington, and considering the immense extent of means which the State has placed at the command of the clergy in the discharge of their trust, we put it most respectfully but most earnestly to Christian men of all denominations, whether, if this judgment be confirmed, this country is dealing honestly with the Gospel of Jesus Christ. If it be true

that the national trust-deed is really so framed, that the men who receive the emoluments set apart for carrying the trust into effect, may undermine the foundations of what they are instructed to teach, and use their learning, their authority, and their influence, in indirectly destroying what they engage to cherish and uphold, can any of us who assent to the continuance of this anomalous state of things free ourselves from the responsibility of sanctioning chicanery in the management of matters pertaining to the highest interests of man and the glory of God? What must, in the long run, be the effect of thus associating under the same national approval the license of scepticism with the strictness of orthodoxy—of enforcing, on the one hand, the most rigid conformity with human creeds, and on the other, delivering over God's word to be ruthlessly picked to pieces? Nothing in the history of the State-Church in this country, not even the passing of the Act of Uniformity in Charles the Second's reign, can be better fitted to shock an unsophisticated conscience than this authoritative and legal encouragement of duplicity in things affecting the duty and practice of the Church. "Unpreach what you preach, if you will, but do it so as to evade the letter of the law!"—this is, in effect, the instruction given by the State to the clergy whom it maintains, and this constitutes the sum and substance of the guarantee for orthodoxy we acquire by having a State establishment of Christianity.

In what precise manner the judgment will operate upon those who have already taken upon them the sacred office in connexion with the Church of England, we will not venture to conjecture. We would fain hope that it will stimulate the really sincere to a more careful avoidance of everything which might appear to give countenance to double-dealing in matters of religious faith. But upon shoals of young men who shall henceforth enter the Church as believers in the "Articles of Religion," the tendency of the law, as now declared, will be to encourage a casuistical deference to the letter of her creeds, for their obligation to show which they will avenge themselves by the utmost license of Biblical interpretation. Such a course would be of little consequence, and would speedily terminate in the contempt which it merits, were it pursued by men dependent only on their own resources. But it is the State—it is we, the people and especially the electors of this kingdom, that arm them with the influences which will render their teaching pernicious. It is we who substitute human creeds for God's Word as the standards by which heresy is to be detected. The law is the formal expression of our will. For its continuance we are primarily responsible—and if, knowing as we now do what Churchmanship really means, we consent to let it over-ride Christianity, we shall have no right to complain if, as the punishment of our loving a lie, God should send us a strong delusion, and faith should die out of the land.

LAWS AFFECTING DISSENTERS.

WE are no believers in the theory which has found expression in the words "Every man his own lawyer." In directing attention, therefore, to no fewer than three handbooks of separate branches of Ecclesiastical law, we must be understood, at the same time, to reserve our own belief that it is as well for a child to play with fire as for a "layman" to handle professional tools. There are, however, circumstances in which an intelligent knowledge of law, as of medicine, may be of great individual service. It may, for instance, save a man from going to law—or even to his lawyer—at either of which he may well rejoice. It may prove him, to his own satisfaction, to be so much in the wrong that he can only decide to stand still or retrace his steps. The handbooks before us, however, will be of equal use to the professional man and

to the layman. They belong to the class of literature which has been absolutely crushed, in late years, by what may be termed the "specialists" of science. They are the productions of men who have given their sole and undivided attention to the one or two subjects on which they have undertaken to write, and who have, therefore, made themselves authorities for reference where the voice of the general petitioner would have no kind of weight.

Our first handbook relates to Church-rates, and is from the pen of Dr. C. J. Foster.* It consists of a selection of all the acts of Parliament relating to Church-rates, with all the decisions of the judges bearing thereon. It differs from most works of this kind, in not being so much an exposition as a decision of the law. Instead, that is to say, of its being a legal author's opinions about law, it is the very law itself—the Acts of Parliament, the decisions of the judges as to the meaning of these acts, the cases in which the decisions have been given, and the authorities from which the cases are taken. Nothing could be superior in its conception to this idea of a legal handbook, and nothing be more perfect in arrangement, or complete in its execution, than the handbook before us. It embraces every point of law relating to these rates. With the aid of the copious index, any reader may in a moment see what is the exact law in any point in dispute. Wherever there are Church-rate contests this book will, in future be indispensable, and no lawyer can safely go before a magistrate to defend a case, without a copy at hand.

What Dr. Foster has done for Church-rates has also, but in a different manner and with great brevity, been done in the "Law of Easter Offerings."[†] This tract is an exposition. It shows what the offerings are; the law relating to their payment, with cases, decisions, and authorities in point; and who are compelled to pay them. With respect to the last subject the writer concludes that an Easter Offering is "a personal liability only from such persons (parishioners or not) as actually do, or in law ought, to communicate." If this opinion should prove to be correct, of course Nonconformists are not liable to this tax. The tract is well and clearly written.

We urge the third publication before us upon the immediate attention of those who can claim county or borough votes. "The Registration Hand-book" give detailed particulars respecting qualification, claim, registration, objections, appeals, and every other matter relating to the rights of Franchise. As we suppose there will soon be some steps taken for organising the strength of the Liberal party, and especially of the Nonconformists, with a view to being prepared for the next general election, the information contained in this handbook cannot be too soon mastered, both by those who have votes to give and those who have votes to get.

It is now, we hope, pretty generally felt that the abrogation of the laws affecting Dissenters is to be secured by action mainly in the vestry and the polling-booth. These works, for which we are indebted to the Liberation Society, will tell our friends how and when to act with greatest effect at these springs of political and ecclesiastical agitation.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—We understand that it is intended to celebrate the exodus of 2,000 ministers from the Church of England, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, on the 24th of August, 1662, by holding a commemoration service in St. George's Hall, on the 25th of August. The proposed meeting has been determined on by the representatives of most of the Nonconformist communities of the town, and it will be an aggregate assembly of the several congregations represented by the promoters.—*Bradford Observer.*

SOUTHAMPTON.—Another of the series of lectures announced in connexion with this movement was delivered at the Carlton Hall on Wednesday evening, July 2, by the Rev. J. Hill, M.A., minister of Kingsfield Chapel, of that town, the subject being, "The supremacy of conscience and religion." Mr. W. Lankester occupied the chair, and amongst those present were the Rev. Messrs. T. Adkins, H. H. Carlisle, Cavan, and Hudson, Mr. Williams, Mr. Buchan, Mr. James, Mr. R. Lankester, Mr. W. G. Lankester, &c. The lecturer said he had three substantial reasons for doing honour to the men of 1662, 1st, a common humanity, 2nd, a common country, and 3rd, a common Nonconformity for common reasons. The opposition of these men and their fidelity had had a good deal to do with the constitution and the liberties we enjoy, and thus we had truly "entered into their labours." These men, too, had enriched our theology, and in their writings, as well as their lives, they had done things, of which time failed him to tell, tending to lead those coming after them to

* *Acts and Cases; or the Statute Book on Church-rates, &c.* By C. J. FOSTER, LL.D. London: Shaw and Son, Fetter-lane.

+ *The Law of Easter Offerings.* Liberation Society.

earnest, conscientious, intelligent godliness. Speaking of the Act of Uniformity, Mr. Hill said they had no right to say, nor did they say, that the clergy of the Episcopal Church did not really believe in what they declared their belief; but they had a perfect right to say how they could believe it was beyond their comprehension. (Hear.) Coming to the supremacy of Scripture, Mr. Hill said that he thoroughly believed in the State as regarded civil matters; but he did not believe the State could govern his motives or direct his spiritual life, his spiritual hopes and destinies. History had uniformly proved that spirituality could not be governed by civil laws. If the Act of Uniformity were passed to make uniform the system of religious belief in our land, had it succeeded, even in the Church as by law established, to say nothing about the outsiders? (Hear, hear.) Were the High Church, and Low Church, those who had left her and gone to the Church of Rome, and those represented by the authors of the seven "Essays and Reviews," uniform in their belief? As far as the Church itself was concerned, to say nothing about its laymen, the act had been an enormous failure. Then, as regarded the Book of Common Prayer, he would yield to no one in his admiration of much that it contained, but—as the rev. gentleman pointed out in detail—all that is really valuable in it does not belong to England, but to Europe, not to one portion of the Christian Church, but to the whole body and council of faith. The lecturer concluded amid loud applause, and a most cordial vote of thanks was passed to him on the motion of the Rev. T. Adkins, seconded by Mr. James.

HALIFAX.—On Tuesday evening, July 1, a meeting of gentlemen favourable to the Bicentenary movement was held in the school-room of the New Church, Square-road, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with a view to the proper commemoration in Halifax and its neighbourhood of the Bicentenary of the ejection of the 2,000 ministers from the Established Church. The meeting was convened by circular, and was attended by gentlemen from all parts of the neighbourhood. Mr. Crossley, the mayor, presided. After lengthened discussion, resolutions were adopted approving of the appropriation of the subscriptions to the plans of the committee of the Congregational Conference and the following local objects:—The erection of a new college and the building of new chapels in the West Riding. A sub-committee was then appointed to carry out the foregoing resolutions, with power to add to its number.

CHESTER.—The first of a series of meetings in commemoration of the ejection of 2,000 Nonconforming ministers of the Church of England was held in the school-room belonging to the General Baptist Chapel on Monday evening, June 30, the Rev. William Payne in the chair. The Rev. W. Palmer, of Homerton, delivered a very able address on the Bicentenary and in favour of perfect religious freedom, and addresses were also given by the Rev. J. H. Snell, the Rev. S. Bland, and Mr. John Plato. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the subject appeared to have unusual interest to the audience. Further meetings will be shortly announced.

THE BURIAL BILL.—The alarm excited by Sir Morton Peto's bill is seen by the presentation, up to the 2nd inst., of 1,118 petitions, signed by 34,989 persons, praying for its rejection. These petitions come chiefly from rural deaneries, by the agency of Church Defence Societies. Three petitions, signed by 151 persons, have been presented in its favour.

CHURCH-RATES AT DORKING.—A vestry meeting, to pass the churchwardens' accounts for the year ending Easter last, was held on the 4th inst. Previous to last year it was the custom to make a new rate at the same vestry as that convened for passing the accounts of the churchwardens, but the usage was then and has been this year departed from. No legal proceedings having been taken for the recovery of last year's rate, the anti-rate party deemed it inexpedient to offer any opposition in the present instance, and contented themselves by simply taking notes of the proceedings. Should the churchwardens pursue the unwise course of attempting to enforce the rate of last year the opponents of the impost have resolved on offering a strenuous resistance. An attempt to levy a new rate will doubtless evoke a similar opposition.

THE CHURCH-RATE AT CHRIST-CHURCH, BLACKFRIARS.—The laying of a Church-rate in this populous parish in the way already described in our columns has called forth indignant protests on the part of parishioners in the *South London Chronicle*. Among others the Rev. Newman Hall writes:—

The best friends of the rector (the Rev. Joseph Brown) will regret an act which, so far as it is linked with his name, is likely to diminish his popularity in the parish. For the sake of peace, I trust no such rate will be enforced. There is more ground than all the congregations in Southwark put together can cultivate; and without any unholly rivalry and contention, Christian ministers and congregations have been labouring in doing good. Any attempt at supremacy by one over another, must endanger that harmony. Can the churchwardens expect that a rate thus levied will be cheerfully paid? Are they prepared for refusals, disputes before the magistrates, the distraint and sale of goods? Do they suppose the rate next year will be carried so quietly? I entreat them to forbear. It has been my aim during my connection with Southwark to promote peace and goodwill amongst all classes. The ignorance, sin, and misery which abound, call on all Christians to devote their whole energies to practical benevolence. In this we have been happily united—the various bodies of Chris-

tians labouring together in love; each congregation sustaining its own operations by voluntary efforts.

To enforce this rate will create distrust, and a sense of wrong. We have amongst us Unitarians and Roman Catholics. Agreeing, as I do, in all main points with the rector, both as regards worship and doctrine, I ask how we should feel if compelled to pay to support Unitarianism or Popery? However much we may respect individuals who belong to those systems, from those systems we decidedly dissent, and should feel it unjust to be compelled to support them. Will not the same feelings be cherished by others towards ourselves? Will they be more convinced by our arguments when compelled to pay for the expenses of urging those arguments? I protest against the indignity done to my religion in compelling any one to support it. Christianity appeals to the free-will support of its own disciples; and every other weapon wounds the hand that owns and grasps it. Christians feel a pleasure in voluntarily promoting Christianity—and other persons are driven further from it by unwilling contributions. I trust, therefore, if a rate has indeed been made that, for the sake of the rector's reputation, the peace of the parish, and the honour of religion, the churchwardens will not attempt to enforce it, but do as they already have done, and as all other congregations in the parish are doing, provide for their expenses by voluntary contributions.

In reply to this and other appeals, "A Voluntary Church-rate-payer" says, "on the very best authority," that the rate will still be entirely voluntary. Another correspondent states that the object of laying the rate was to catch the railway companies that have come into the neighbourhood.

CHURCH-RATES.—ST. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.—At a vestry-meeting on Friday a rate of 2d. in the pound was proposed. An amendment, that all those items of expenditure not connected with the repair of the church and churchyard be excluded from the estimate, was moved by the Rev. Eliezer Jones, and seconded by Mr. Wallis Nash. Another amendment in favour of voluntary contributions was moved by Mr. Rees, and a poll was demanded upon both amendments.

CHURCH-RATES AT NORTHFLEET.—In this parish last Thursday the proposal of a twopenny rate was met by an amendment that no more be granted than is necessary for the repair of the parish church. The chairman (the vicar) decided that the votes be taken by name, which, though protested against, was carried out. The result was that the amendment was rejected by 58 to 34. The chairman refused a poll. The motion for a rate was refused by 21 to 17. On a poll this decision was reversed, the numbers being—for the rate, 174; against it, 36. The following protest on the part of the opposition was handed in to the vestry clerk in the course of the day:—

We, the undersigned ratepayers, hereby protest against the means pursued by the chairman in disposing of the amendment by taking the votes under Sturges Bourn's Act, after taking the show of hands, by which the amendment was carried; also for refusing a poll of the parish on the said amendment.

JOHN STEDMAN,
THOMAS PINK,
JOHN DAY,
CHARLES HARDING WOOD,
JOSEPH STEADMAN.

The anti-rate party had laid the case before counsel, and, acting under the advice given, refrained from voting, on the ground that the refusal of a poll on the first announcement was illegal, and would invalidate the rate, if made.

WEEK OF SPECIAL PRAYER, 1863.—An invitation for prayer during the week January 4–11, 1863, prepared, at the request of the Committee, by their venerable friend, Rev. Dr. Marsh, will shortly be published.—*Evangelical Christendom.*

THE ULTRA-TRACTARIAN ORGAN, the *Union* newspaper has ceased to exist. Its last number was published on Friday. But the Ultra-Tractarians propose to establish a monthly magazine as their special organ.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. CANDLISH.—It is said that a number of his friends in the Free Church are quietly getting up a testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Candlish, and that, though circulars have been issued only a few days, between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* have already been subscribed. It is thought that 10,000*l.* may be raised. It is not stated what form the presentation is to take.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

BRISTOL.—We understand that Handel Cossingham, Esq., of Shortwood Lodge, has purchased a piece of ground, near the Baptist chapel, Thornbury, for the purpose of building a suite of Dissenting free schools, to which there is also some talk of a lecture-room being added. Mr. Cossingham has also presented a considerable sum towards the building fund. The building will, we hear, be proceeded with shortly.—*Bristol Mirror.*

INCOME OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN AMERICA.—*The New York Independent* gives a table which shows that the receipts of nine of the religious societies, which have been recently holding their anniversaries in New York city, show a diminution of 220,165 dollars on the revenue for 1861–62, or about one-sixth less than the revenue of 1860–61. The aggregate income for this year was 1,001,293 millions—showing how deep a hold these beneficent institutions have upon the American people.

THE "GOSPEL" FOR ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S-DAY.—The following is one of the portions of Scripture provided in the Church Service to be read on Sunday, August 24th next:—"And when he was come near, he beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and

keep thee in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation. And he went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold therein, and them that bought; saying unto them, It is written, My house is the house of prayer: but ye have made it a den of thieves. And he taught daily in the temple."—Luke xix. 41.

THE BIBLE AT THE EXHIBITION.—The memorial which was presented a short time ago by the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to the Commissioners of the International Exhibition has been, to a certain extent, successful. A space has been assigned to the Bible Society, which, though very inadequate to its requirements, is far preferable, as regards situation, to that which it has hitherto occupied. Two cases are being put up in the gallery of the eastern dome, which will contain about half the versions printed by the society, each book being labelled so as to distinguish the country to which it belongs, the people who use it, and the number of copies hitherto issued. Between the two cases is to be a large open English Bible, with this motto inscribed over it, "The source of all national greatness;" the whole to be surmounted by a scroll, containing the following texts:—"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me" (John v. 39); "Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away" (Mark xiii. 31). It would have been well had this public testimony for God found a place in the International Exhibition before so many foreigners who have visited it left our shores. We rejoice, however, to think that the second *éclat* of the season, which takes place on Friday next, will witness such a change as the above statement enables us to announce.

DR. LUSHINGTON'S JUDGMENT.—The High-Church *Guardian*, in answer to the question what it is which has really been decided by Dr. Lushington's recent judgment, says:—"Strictly speaking, nothing as yet has been decided at all. In the ecclesiastical courts there is, in causes of this nature, a preliminary question to be disposed of before the argument on the merits can come on—viz., whether the charges can lie at all. The prosecutor must, before his accusation *per se* comes to be heard, show that he has *prima facie* ground for preferring it. He must allege passages of the defendant's published teaching which are repugnant to the standards of faith recognised by law, and specify the precise particulars in which he charges such repugnancy to consist. The Court will at once disallow all incriminatory matter which does not contradict the authorised Formularies as cited, and will restrain the future processes of the suit, if it survive this first ordeal at all, to such portions as may remain. It is obvious, however, that this process, nominally preparatory, is, in fact, conclusive as to the general result of the suit before the Court. The offence charged is contradiction of standards of faith which Parliament forbids the clergy of the Established Church to contradict. In allowing articles objecting such contradiction to stand, the Court in effect allows that the prosecutor has made out his case. Hence the importance of the recent decree. It is tantamount to a verdict of guilty against the defendants on all the counts which are not struck out of the articles of accusation. After the elaborate and exhaustive arguments of Dr. Deane and Mr. Fitzjames Stephen against the admissibility of the articles altogether, it is little likely that anything further can be advanced which could move the Court to recognise as consistent with the Prayer-book, Articles of Religion, and Canons, that which it has already adjudged to be irreconcilable with them. Unless, therefore, Dr. R. Williams and Mr. Wilson appeal to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council with a view to obtaining rejection of what the Arches Court has admitted,—or the promoters take a similar step in the hope of getting Dr. Lushington's refusal of many of their charges reversed,—the indictment will simply be amended by striking out what has been judged irrelevant; the two essayists will be called up for judgment, and in the absence of further reasons for staying sentence, will be deprived of their preferment under the statute of 13 Eliz. c. 12, and the Act of Uniformity."

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CONTINENTAL PROTESTANTS.—On Thursday evening a *conversazione*, which originated in invitations issued by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, took place at Willis's Rooms, and was attended by nearly 300 English and foreign Protestants. Among those present were the Archbishop of York; the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lichfield, and Rochester; the Dean of Carlisle, Archdeacon Sinclair, the Revs. Dr. Jelf, Dr. Irons, Dr. Hessey, Dr. Burgess, &c. The foreigners present included the following among many other pastors:—MM. F. Mudry, A. Walbaum, Roussel, Rognon, N. Morfinos, M. Rosenburg, Meille, M. Amedroz, D. I. Hirsch, C. Von Bulow, Dr. Overbeck, J. Marzials, &c. The Propagation, the Christian Knowledge, the Church Missionary, the National, the Colonial and Continental Church, and the British and Foreign Bible Societies were each represented. The Bishop of London prefaced the series of addresses by alluding to the public recognition of religion in the special prayer at the opening of the Exhibition, and the service in Westminster Abbey which preceded the recent meeting of the Social Science Congress. It had, he then said, been considered desirable that advantage should be taken of the presence of so many foreigners in London for Christian conference, and that meeting had been called to enable foreign pastors to give British Christians the benefit of their experience, and to explain the state

of religion in their respective countries. M. le Pasteur Napoleon Roussel, of Cannes, a minister of the Reformed Church of France, then made some remarks on the state of religion in the south of that kingdom. There was, he said, a general belief in the existence of God, but everything beyond was, with a large part of the population, a "perhaps;" there was nothing like solid faith. A general spirit of inquiry had, however, recently manifested itself, and Protestant literature was much valued. What he and his co-religionists wanted was, not to set up a particular form of church, but to evangelise the nation. M. Meille, pastor of the Waldensian church at Turin, dwelt on the necessity of establishing Italian unity, and expressed his deep appreciation of the liberty of preaching the Gospel which had resulted from recent political events, contrasting this in powerful language with the painful silence so long imposed by despotism. M. Rognon, pastor, at Paris, of the Reformed Church of France, and M. Schmidt, pastor of the canton of Thurgovie, Switzerland, followed; and the proceedings were terminated by some appropriate remarks from the Bishop of Winchester.

Religious Intelligence

CAMBRIDGE HEATH, HACKNEY.—The sums promised for the erection of a new Congregational place of worship (in place of the present iron one), amount to £600.

THE SERVICE AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Sunday Signor Gavazzi preached at the Polytechnic Institution from 1 John iii. 7—10 "Whosoever doeth not righteousness is not of God," &c. It was an eloquent and powerful discourse. 300 or 400 persons were present. Next Sunday this service will begin at eight p.m.

MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT.—A *conversazione* (being the second on the subject) was held on Saturday evening, at St. James's-hall, Piccadilly, for the purpose of hearing the progress and results of the Midnight Meeting movement. Dr. Winslow read a paper which set forth the good that had been effected by the midnight meetings they had held in the metropolis, in inducing fallen women to forsake the course of life they were leading, and tread the paths of virtue. The paper was afterwards read in French, and after a short conversation the meeting separated.

BIBLE-WOMEN.—An interesting gathering of the Bible-women of London took place on Friday in the grounds of Mr. Henry Ford Barclay, of Walthamstow. One hundred and seventy-two of these humble workers among the poor, together with their lady-superintendents, and Mrs. Ranyard, the originator of the movement, were present. After a most bountiful dinner, provided in a large marquee, the Bible-women had a rich treat in wandering through the gardens, green-houses, &c. After tea, addresses were delivered by Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Radstock, Mr. Blackwood, Rev. J. Paterson, M.A., Rev. W. Pennefather, M.A., Mr. H. F. Barclay, &c. A large number of the gentry were present, upon whom Lord Shaftesbury urged the pressing call that exists for a more liberal support of the Bible-women's Mission.

BETHNAL-GREEN-ROAD.—On Tuesday, the 1st inst., the Rev. W. Dorling, late of Chichester, was recognised as pastor of the Independent Chapel, Bethnal-green-road. There was first a devotional service at Bishopsgate Chapel, at which some 200 persons were present. Subsequently there was a tea-meeting. The recognition service commenced at a quarter-past six o'clock. There were present in the spacious pulpit, or, more properly speaking, platform, besides the pastor and his deacons, the Rev. Messrs. Temple, Soden, Hooper, Glanville, and Kirkus, who gave out appropriate hymns, and the Rev. J. Thomas, of Sion Chapel, Whitechapel, who read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The usual questions and answers having been made, the Rev. J. Kennedy, A.M., of Stepney, addressed the pastor with much impressiveness, and the Rev. Josiah Viney addressed the church. The concluding address—namely, to the congregation—was delivered by the Rev. John Mann, of Haverstock-hill. A hymn was then sung, the benediction pronounced by Mr. Viney, and the congregation dispersed.

PADDINGTON.—On Thursday last the Rev. H. B. Ingram was recognised as pastor of the Independent Church at Paddington. Notwithstanding the rain fell very heavily, the house was full, and the services deeply interesting. The Rev. A. M'Millan read the Scriptures and offered prayer; the Rev. W. Statham, in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. J. Graham, delivered a brief discourse on the privileges and responsibilities of the church; the Rev. H. B. Ingram made a short statement; the Rev. J. S. Pearsall, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Tidman, offered the recognition prayer; the Rev. Samuel Martin delivered the charge to the pastor; the Rev. Dr. Burns offered the concluding prayer and pronounced the benediction. In the evening there was a large gathering in the chapel, which was addressed by seven gentlemen in the following order, Mr. Ingram presiding:—The Revs. W. Statham, Brompton; J. S. Pearsall, Pimlico; Dr. Burns, Paddington; W. Roberts, B.A., Horbury; J. Clifford, B.A., Praed-street; A. M'Millan, Craven-hill; and Dr. Campbell. It came out in the course of the meeting that the end contemplated by the settlement of Mr. Ingram had been completely answered. Perfect harmony has been restored and established among the people, and in the short space of seven months upwards of 100 members have been added to the church.

DOVER-STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—The Rev. J. J. Goadby (late minister at Lenton, near Nottingham) and Editor of the *General Baptist Magazine*, has accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist chapel, Dover-street, in this town, where his late father laboured many years.

CHORLEY, LANCASHIRE.—The Rev. Wm. Southwick, who for upwards of five years was the esteemed pastor of the church at Cockermouth, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the minister of the Congregational chapel, St. George's-street, Chorley; and purposes to commence his ministerial labours on the third Sabbath in July.

THE REV. R. W. DALE.—A letter from Mr. Dale was read to the congregation at Carr's-lane, Birmingham, on Sunday morning week, by the Rev. W. Urwick, of Hatherton, who was taking his place in the pulpit that day. Mr. Dale expressed great gratification at the tenor of the resolutions passed at the meeting to which we have already referred, and assured his people that this warm expression of their feelings and wishes would have great weight with him in arriving at a decision upon the important matter now under his consideration.

TOTNES.—INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—Two sermons were preached in the above chapel on Sunday week by the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., of Plymouth, in celebration of the public opening of new school-rooms in connexion with that place of worship, when liberal collections were made; and on the following Tuesday a public tea was held in the new building. At half-past six, a public meeting was held in the chapel, when the chair was taken by J. Polkinghorne, Esq., of Plymouth, and interesting and eloquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. Wilson, of the latter town, Rev. F. Thomas, of Torquay, Rev. N. Parkyn, of Dartmouth, Rev. W. M. Paul, of Totnes, and other friends.

PRESERVATION SERVICE, BRAINTREE.—On Thursday evening, 26th ult., a tea-meeting was held at the Baptist Chapel, Braintree, when nearly 300 members of the church and congregation exclusively sat down to tea, after which a public meeting was held, to congratulate their esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. Mostyn, upon the occasion of his marriage. The Rev. J. Carter, of Braintree, presided, and presented, in the name of the church and congregation, as a token of welcome to Mrs. Mostyn, an elegant drawing-room time-piece. Highly interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. H. Owen, of Crewkerne, and J. Carter; Messrs. W. Challis, Adkins, Pluck, and Bagg. The chapel was ornamented with flowers and mottos—"Welcome"; "God bless you," &c. The meeting, which was highly gratifying to the feelings of the reverend gentleman and his lady, was concluded with the anthem, "Lord of all power and might."

DOWLAIS ENGLISH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—A series of interesting services were held in the above chapel on Tuesday, 1st July, in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. D. W. Jenkins, late of Hackney College, as pastor of the church and congregation. The services commenced in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock, when the Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A., of Merthyr, read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. E. J. Hartland, of Bristol, delivered the introductory discourse, which was a lucid and eloquent description of the nature and constitution of the Christian church. The Rev. D. Roberts, of Dowlaus, asked the usual questions. The Rev. W. Jones, of Swansea, offered the ordination prayer, and the Rev. John Glendenning, of Bristol, gave an eloquent charge to the newly elected minister from Col. iv. 17, and also read a letter from Rev. Professor M'All, of Hackney College, explaining his absence. W. D. Willa, Esq., of Bristol, also took part in the service. In the evening the Rev. W. Jones, of Swansea (in the absence by sudden illness of the Rev. E. H. Jones, of Bridgewater), preached the sermon to the people from 1 Cor. xvi. 14.

MOSELEY-ROAD, BIRMINGHAM.—The inaugural service of the new Congregational chapel here took place last week, the Rev. H. Allon preaching in the morning, and the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., in the evening. The dedicational prayer and the devotional part of the morning service were undertaken by Professor Barker, of Spring-hill College. The collection after the morning service amounted to £145. 17s. 6d. Shortly after one o'clock a large proportion of the congregation sat down to a excellent luncheon, provided by a committee of ladies. At the evening service there was also a very good attendance, and a sum of £124. 11s. 2d. was collected. The financial condition of the church is sufficiently satisfactory. The original building debt was £3,700, but, by strenuous exertions on the part of the promoters and friends of the undertaking, a sum of about £2,000 has been collected towards paying off the total liabilities of £3,700, exclusive of the very handsome amount collected at the close of these services, and from the interest manifested in the success of the church by all parties there is no doubt that the entire debt will speedily be liquidated. The chapel will accommodate 860 adults and 170 children.

NEWPORT, MON.—The public dedication of the Rev. P. W. Darnton, B.A., of New College, to the work of the Christian ministry, took place at the Tabernacle Chapel, Newport, on the 27th June. The morning service was commenced by the Rev. Frederick Pollard, of Newport. The Rev. John Whitty, of Swansea, delivered an introductory discourse on the principles of Protestant Nonconformity. A statement of the circumstances which led to the settlement of the new minister was then made by Mr. William Graham, jun., one of the deacons of

the church, after which the Rev. P. W. Darnton read a confession of faith. The Rev. Caleb Morris, formerly of London, commented on some portions of Scripture, and offered prayer, and the Rev. Robert Halley, D.D., Principal of New College, London, delivered a charge to the minister. The service was concluded by the Rev. Mr. Lachore, of Paisley. The Rev. Henry Chester, of Cardiff, gave out the hymns. A large number of neighbouring ministers were present on the occasion. At two o'clock about fifty ministers and friends sat down to a good and plentiful dinner at the King's Head, and at five o'clock a large number assembled for tea in the school-room adjoining the chapel. In the evening, the Rev. Caleb Morris read and expounded the Scriptures, the Rev. P. W. Darnton offered prayer, and the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A. of London, preached a sermon to the people.

MORRISTON, NEAR SWANSEA: ORDINATION SERVICES.—On Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of June, services were held at Libanus Independent Chapel, in recognition of the Rev. E. Evans, from Brecon College, as the pastor of the church. This promising young minister, who is well known throughout the principality for his oratorical abilities, received a unanimous invitation. The following gentlemen officiated on Wednesday:—Revs. D. Rowlands, B.A., Llanbrynmair, North Wales; M. Ellis, Mynyddiswyn; J. Williams, Newcastle Emlyn; W. Jenkins, Brynmawr; and P. Griffiths, Alltwen. At 9.30 a.m. on Thursday, Professor Roberts, of Brecon College, delivered a discourse on the nature of a Christian church. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. T. Rees, Swansea. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Thomas, Liverpool. The charge to the young minister was delivered by the Rev. Professor Morris, of Brecon College, and to the church by the Rev. T. Jones, Bedford Chapel, London (the late minister of the chapel). The following gentlemen also took part in the proceedings:—Revs. D. Rees, Llanelli; T. Davis, Llandilo; and Mr. Jones, Swansea. Services commenced at two p.m., when the Revs. T. Davies and T. Thomas, Llanelli, officiated; and at six p.m. the Revs. J. Thomas and N. Stevens, Liverpool, preached. Sermons were delivered also, at two and six, at the Methodist Chapel, owing to the vast number present, Libanus Chapel being insufficient to contain them. The preachers were the Revs. E. Lewis, Carmel; D. Evans, Britton Ferry; J. Rees, Canaan; and T. Rees, Swansea. The services were of a very high order throughout, and were listened to with intense interest. Mr. Evans commences his ministry under very auspicious circumstances. Sermons were delivered on the following Sunday by the Revs. D. Rowlands, B.A., Llanbrynmair; and T. Jones, London, to crowded audiences.

Correspondence.

WHAT WE ARE WAITING FOR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The question which your correspondent, "One of the Council," raises in the last number of the *Nonconformist* was very fully discussed at the Triennial Conference of the Liberation Society in 1859. If I recollect rightly, the Revs. W. Robinson, of Cambridge, and James Mursell, of Kettering, expressed the opinion at that conference that it was desirable to move in the House of Commons for a separation of the Church from the State. Mr. Miall replied to the speeches of those gentlemen, and their motion was ultimately withdrawn.

It does not, however, follow that what was considered to be inexpedient in 1859 must be equally inexpedient in 1862. I do not hold that it is so; but I do hold that it is more inexpedient. "One of the Council" does not seem to be aware either of the questions involved in the separation of the Church from the State or of the character of the present Parliament.

To make a motion in either House of Parliament for a separation of the Church from the State would be simply ridiculous. In what consists the connexion as it at present exists? Not in one, but in some hundreds of acts of Parliament, none of them declaring the connexion, but all of them assuming and legislating upon the fact. There are the acts relating to the Royal supremacy, to bishops, to cathedrals, to capitular estates, to tithes, to Church patronage, to parishes, to church-building, to Easter-dues, to Church-rates, to burials, to universities, to grammar-schools, to popular education—by such acts, and such acts only, is the Church at present connected with the State. If "One of the Council" wishes to disperse the Church from its present connexion by a direct motion of the Legislature, he must move for a repeal of all these acts. The Liberation Society judges it to be more prudent at present to move for the repeal of some of them only. They have selected those that are the most offensive to the majority of the nation, and the most acceptable to the Legislature. The reception of their bills by the present House of Commons ought to be sufficient to indicate that it would be equally inexpedient and undesirable to move for more.

If experienced Reformers, such as Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden, find it useless to make any motion in the present Parliament, tending either towards political or financial reform, what does "One of the Council" suppose would be the decision of any respectable member regarding his suggestion? I think that I could answer that no member—certainly no member of any weight—would listen to it. It would be scouted by our best friends. If the Liberation Society were to press it they would, I apprehend, having received due warning, find themselves, to use a popular phrase, "left in the lurch." If "One of the Council" will think on the matter for five minutes, he will see that all the questions involved in Separation are constantly coming up in one or other of the Houses of Legislature. Thus, we have had the Universities question up, and have gained greatly in consequence of the discussion; the Endowed Schools have come up, and here, also, we have

gained; Church-rates have been up, and here, too, we have virtually, although not apparently, gained. The Burials question is now up, and we have a decision of a Select Committee, which places the question on a high vantage-ground for the ultimate recognition of our rights. Other questions are constantly being raised. Church patronage has received a blow from Mr. Bright's speech last year; the Act of Uniformity has received another blow from Lord Ebury's motion; the management of Ecclesiastical Estates has been sufficiently damaged by the Ecclesiastical Commission exposures; the appointment of Bishops is constantly being made a subject of discussion, and will be brought up again by the Bishop of Oxford's new bill—and so on. The fact is, that our Church friends in the House of Commons are doing all they can to hasten the Separation of the Church from the State. No Ecclesiastical question can come up for discussion in which the evil of the union is not made at once apparent. While they do our work so well why should we gratuitously make our question obnoxious by adopting tactics which would have the effect of closing their mouths for ever?

There may shortly come a time when a rightly phrased motion, such as that of Mr. Miall on the Irish Church, may be expedient; but such a motion would be more than inexpedient in the present House. To exhibit a red flag to a tame bull is bad enough—to exhibit one to a mad bull would be worse than folly. Soon after the Reform Bill was passed, in 1837, Mr. Faithfull made such a motion in the House of Commons as your correspondent now suggests. I think he moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering the relations subsisting between the Church and the State; and if my memory serves me correctly he had between fifty and sixty members to follow him into the lobby on his motion. That was the first and last direct motion on this question until Mr. Miall moved his resolution. "One of the Council" may rely upon it that the Liberation Society does not want courage to take the initiative in another such motion; but it cannot act against its information and against its judgment. The best thing that not only one of the Council but *all* of the Council can do to favour the speedy introduction of a third resolution of this kind is to do their utmost at the next General Election, to send "fit and proper" members to represent them in the House of Commons, and, above all, to send a leader. That is what we are waiting for—a new House of Commons and our leader in it.

Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER OF THE COUNCIL.

July 7, 1862.

THE LATE REV. JOHN BURNET.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your biographical sketch of the late Rev. John Burnet you stated that his visit to Cork in 1815 was the result of a mistake in booking in the wrong coach, the intention of the Evangelical Society having been that Mr. Burnet should proceed to Limerick, and his companion to Cork.

This statement is an error, as is seen from the extract minute I append from the society's committee minute-book, now lying before me.

Yours truly,

NONCON.

THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE, WEDNESDAY,
MAY 10 (1815).

Mr. Burnet having arrived here from Perth, on Wednesday, April 26, and having preached in ——

Resolved,

That Mr. Burnet be sent to Cork to supply Cook-street Chapel, with instructions to itinerate in the neighbourhood as much as may be consistent with his duty in Cork.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Once more on behalf of our committee I have to thank kind friends for valuable donations. Our missionary anniversary is just on, and the Revs. Dr. Tidman and J. Stoughton, with the missionaries, the Revs. W. Hill and R. Dawson, have been deeply interesting our people. Audiences have been larger, but collections less than usual. I have hardly time to write as I intended. Our weekly committee has, however, its report of cases. To-morrow all our Sabbath-school teachers are summoned to confer on the condition of the families of their children. On Friday we give a meeting to the mothers of our mothers' meeting, with their husbands and sons, and hope to make them happy and do them good. I have sent a second remittance to each of the other two congregations in our town, which of course lessens the amount available for each. The prospect for the winter inclines us not to spend too fast now, but to lay by something for a darker future. Many thanks to all who have aided us. Pray let no one think we need no further help. I believe it is admitted that no place suffers more than Preston. We have received some very touching small gifts from poor people and children, which I shall show next week have gone to give food to the destitute. I beg to acknowledge the following this week:

G. Harvey, Esq., Edinburgh...	£1 0 0
Mr. T. Brain, per C. Reed, Esq.	1 0 0
Amelia Durrant, per ditto ...	0 10 0
Miss E. Davis, Bristol....	1 0 0
For a dinner of a poor family—Ada	0 2 3
Nelly	0 2 6
E. G., a trifle ...	0 3 0
W. Byers, Esq.	1 0 0
Anonymous parcel with valuable Christian books	1 0 0
A hard-working man with a large family, Brixton	0 5 0

Believe me, yours very truly,

Preston, July 1, 1862.

ANDREW REED.

P.S.—I just learn that Nelly's half-crown is to give a nice suet dumpling, some meat to make some broth, and a loaf for seven little children whose mother is very ill, and whose father earned 1s. 6d. last week, and for weeks before nothing; the house the cleanest in the district, and all kept by a little girl of ten years. Ada's 2s. 3d. will give a dinner of soup and meat to-morrow to five little children whose mother is dying, and also a loaf to three more whose mother is ill, and the little girl of six

has to do all the house-work. Surely the dear little girls will be pleased to know this.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Yesterday we made a collection for the poor distressed operatives in Lancashire. The sympathy manifested was of the most practical kind.

Our sacramental collection, with contributions received in the evening, amounted to 15*s*. This sum we have divided equally between Preston, Wigan, and Tintwistle, and our hope is that the hearts of many poor families will be made glad by this practical sympathy on the part of their brethren in Surrey.

It was gratifying to me to find that some members of the congregation earnestly desired that the opportunity of giving should not be confined to the church. All were anxious to contribute. One poor widow, to whom I am accustomed to give a shilling on the first Sabbath of the month, refused to receive it yesterday, and said, "Give it as the widow's mite to the poor things in Lancashire." Thus the heart of the widow in the South beats in full sympathy with the heart of the widow in the North.

I should not have ventured to give publicity to our doings were it not that I am anxious that others may be stimulated to corresponding actions. It is not wrong to "stir up the pure mind by way of remembrance."

I am, yours truly,

A. E. LORD.

Hersham, July 7, 1862.

AN IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I hear from Wales that a begging impostor has been using my name in order to aid his impositions. His story is, that "he has been to Australia and his eyes were injured by the sandy blight. He has now lost the sight of one eye and fears much for the other, and, as a lost resource, he proposes going into the Ophthalmic Hospital, London, and needs assistance to defray his expenses." To some persons he states that he was trained at the Chester Training College for a schoolmaster; that he was a schoolmaster in Plaistow for about nine months, and left last Christmas.

It will be enough for me to say that he was brought before the magistrates of this neighbourhood a little before Christmas last, and condemned by them to two months' imprisonment in Ilford Jail for obtaining money under false pretences. He assumes the convenient name of Smith.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JOHN CURWEN.

Plaistow, E., July 5, 1861.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE.

The twenty-third anniversary took place on Wednesday, June 18th, at the College, Moseley. The meeting was held in the College Library, at which the Mayor (Mr. H. Manton) occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of the members, friends, and students of the institution. The Mayor said they had present that morning a larger number of students than had been present at any annual meeting. (Hear, hear.) It was a source of encouragement to the committee and subscribers to the institution. He then impressed upon the students the necessity for endeavouring to obtain increased efficiency in their studies for ministerial duties, and urged upon those who were leaving the college the necessity of showing forth to the congregations placed under their care the blessed effects of early piety, and never to do anything to bring disgrace upon the college with which they had been connected, but always to exhibit that piety which was there inculcated in their hearts. The committee having been appointed, the Rev. G. B. Johnson read the report, which stated that ten new students had been admitted (two as missionary students), and two have undertaken pastoral charges. The reports upon the Theological Classes were read, as also were those on Philosophy and Logic, the examiners being—in Senior Theology, the Rev. W. Alliot, Bedford; Second Theology, the Rev. Professor Charlton, M.A.; Western College; Third Theology, the Rev. E. T. Prust, Northampton, and the Rev. Samuel Newth, M.A.; Philosophy, the Rev. Albert Creak, M.A., Brighton; Logic, the Rev. S. W. McAll, M.A., Macclesfield, who was also the examiner in Rhetoric. Mr. W. Beaumont, the treasurer, then read the cash account for the past year, which showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer at the last audit of 46*s*. 14*d*; receipts, 3,002*s*. 3*d*.; disbursements, 2,416*s*. 2*d*.; leaving a balance to the credit of the college of 586*s*. 0*d*., out of which the expenses of the college up to midsummer would have to be paid. The Mayor then moved that the reports of the Board of Education and of the General Committee, and the statement of accounts, be approved and printed. In doing so he congratulated the students that they had been so successful in their several examinations, and said it must be highly gratifying to both the committee and the examiners. The Rev. R. D. Wilson then moved the following resolution:

That this meeting rejoices to learn from the report that it has been resolved to found a scholarship, or prize fund, in the college, in commemoration of the ejection of the 2,000 Non-conforming clergy from the Church of England in 1662, and deeming such commemoration most appropriate, pledges itself to promote this resolution to the utmost.

Mr. G. J. Allen seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the Rev. J. J. Brown supported the idea of a prize scheme. On the motion of the Rev. G. B. Johnson, seconded by Professor Barker, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the Mayor for his kindness in presiding. The annual dinner took place at two o'clock in the college hall, at which the Mayor (Mr. H. Manton) presided, and there was a large assemblage of visitors and students. An address, delivered to the students

in the library by the Rev. James Spence, D.D., of London, brought the day's proceedings to a close.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The annual meeting of the Hackney Theological Seminary and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held on Tuesday, July 1st, in the Tabernacle, Moorfields, under the presidency of James Carter, Esq. The proceedings began with a devotional service, the Rev. J. de Kewer Williams offering prayer. An address was then delivered on "The True Missionary; his aim, supports, and recompense," by Mr. Alfred Downing Philps, the student to whom the first Homes' Jubilee Prize had been awarded. The address was characterised by a thoroughly evangelical and devout tone, by elegance and force of expression, and was read with marked ability. After a brief address from the chairman, the Rev. J. E. Rickards, the secretary read the report. The past session opened with twenty students; six had left during the year and were settled in useful spheres of labour. For a part of the year twenty-one students were in seminary, and it was expected that the next session would commence with the same number. The present students comprised three who were expecting to be engaged in the Mission-field, and a fourth was to be admitted after the vacation. Thus, with the enlarged accommodation a greater number of students had been provided for. The Secretary then read the reports of the Classical Examiners, the Rev. R. Redpath, of London, and James Carter, M.A., Ph.D., of Jersey; and of the Theological Examiners, Dr. Spence, of the Poultry Chapel, London, and University College, Aberdeen, and the Rev. Gilbert Wardlaw, M.A. Each of these gentlemen expressed high and unqualified approval of the manner in which the students had accomplished their tasks. They said that out of sixty-two papers presented to them not more than four or five could be described as inferior. Dr. Spence bore special testimony to the theological acumen and soundness of the young men. After mentioning that there were eight competitors for the Homes Jubilee Prize that had been awarded to Mr. Philps, the report concluded with an earnest solicitation for continued and increased support. The abstract of the cash account for the year showed an income of 2,137*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The balance in hand at the previous annual meeting was 37*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, and this year 48*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; but, as there are payments to be made of 50*l.*, the balance would be more than absorbed. The meeting was then addressed by the Revs. R. P. Erlebach, of Mere, G. Martin, of Lewisham, Dr. Campbell, and W. Grigsby, who urged the claims of the college to support. On the motion of the Rev. S. M'All, seconded by the Rev. S. Ransome, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the proceedings closed with the Benediction.

BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.

On Wednesday, the 25th ult., the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Bristol Baptist College was held. The proceedings were inaugurated by Divine service, which commenced in the chapel, in Broadmead, at eleven o'clock, and the attendance was tolerably good. Hymns having been sung and prayer offered, and a portion of Scripture read by the Rev. F. Trestrail, two of the students of the college, Messrs. Aldis and Etherton, respectively read an essay, the former on "The Human Nature of our Lord," in which he maintained that Christ was "perfect man," giving in support of the proposition numerous quotations from Scripture: and the latter on "The Attractiveness of Missionary Life." Both essays were well written, and equally well delivered. The Rev. C. Stanford (London) then delivered the address to the students. He selected as a text the words, "His bow shall abide in strength," The rev. gentleman's address was full of excellent practical advice as to the course of study that should be pursued, and the qualifications that should be cultivated, in order to fit them to become efficient ministers of Christ. The annual meeting of the subscribers was subsequently held in the schoolroom, W. D. Horsey, Esq., of Wellington, in the chair. Mr. Ashmead, secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, after which the Rev. Dr. Gotch read the report, which stated that there were twenty-two students in the College, and that three had entered upon pastoral duties. The committee had received several fresh applications for admission. The report stated that the diligence and the general habits of the students throughout the session have been very satisfactory, and that the tutors have received gratifying information of the acceptability of their preaching in villages near Bristol, and in more distant places at which they have supplied during the session. The reports of the various examiners were also read, and were of a most satisfactory character. The treasurer's account showed that the balance from last year was 260*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; total receipts for the present year, 1,684*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, which, after paying expenses, left a balance due to the treasurer of 42*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* The Rev. F. Trestrail moved the first resolution, according a vote of thanks to the Rev. Charles Stanford, for his excellent address, and also to those gentlemen who assisted in the examination. The Rev. E. Probert seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. Mr. Shoolridge then moved the adoption of the report and accounts, observing that it appeared there was a deficiency this year. The best speech he could make, however, was to say that he would become an annual subscriber. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. Mr. Evans seconded the motion. Mr. J. Leonard, referring to the financial statement, said of course it was very important that the annual income of the institution

should be increased, and suggested that, as in London, the students should pay something, say 3*s.* or 4*s.* towards their education. If that were done, something like 70*l.* or 80*l.* per year would be added to the funds. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which the Revs. F. Trestrail, Morris, Dr. Gotch, N. Haycroft, and Messrs. Sherring, Whittuck, and Morcombe, took part, and ultimately the resolution was carried *en cons.* The Rev. Mr. Webb proposed a vote of thanks to the treasurer and secretary, which was seconded and carried. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

The sessional anniversary of this institution was held on the morning of Wednesday, July 2, in the college library, and was very numerously and respectfully attended. The meeting was presided over by the chairman of the committee, the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool. After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. James Gwyther, of Manchester, offered prayer. The reports of the examiners were then presented; from the Rev. J. Kelly in theology and Church history; from the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., in the Greek Testaments, the classics, and in logic; from the Rev. C. D. Ginsberg, in Hebrew; and from Professor Elliott, of Queen's College, Liverpool, in mathematics and natural philosophy. The reports bore a satisfactory testimony to the diligence of the students and to the promise they presented of future usefulness. A vote of thanks to the examiners was then moved by the President of the College, H. Rogers, Esq., and responded to by the examiners who were present, the Rev. J. Kelly, and the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A. The chairman then called upon the Rev. Professor Newth to deliver the usual address to the students. The Rev. Professor was very warmly cheered on coming forward; his address was listened to with deep interest, and at a subsequent period in the proceedings of the day, the publication of it was earnestly solicited. After a vote of thanks to the professor, moved by the Rev. Watson Smith, and seconded by the Rev. D. Horne, B.A., and to the chairman, moved by the Rev. W. Roaf, and seconded by W. Woodward, Esq., the company proceeded to the dining-hall, where an ample and elegant collation was prepared. In the course of the afternoon, the assembly was addressed by the chairman, by the Rev. R. M. Davies, J. A. Macfadyen, M.A., A. Clark, Joseph Fletcher, and other gentlemen. It was gratifying to all present to know that the present state of the college was one of promise and prosperity. The number of students was much larger than it had ever been—amounting during the past session to forty. The demand made upon the students for their services in preaching attested the confidence of the neighbouring churches, and all the students finishing their course this midsummer had accepted invitations from vacant churches. The interest of the day's proceedings was enhanced by the throwing open, for the first time, of the Raffles Memorial Library, a fine collection of books, about 1,200 in number, presented, in connexion with a scholarship, chiefly by Manchester friends, to secure the lasting association with the college of the name of the beloved and venerated chairman, the Rev. Dr. Raffles.

THE LATE REV. DR. LEIFCHILD.

From a very full memoir of the late Rev. Dr. Leifchild in the *Patriot*, we gather some particulars in addition to those given in our last number. His father was a local preacher among the Wesleyans, and he himself was for some time a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Circuit in the City-road circuit, frequently heard Dr. Bunting, and was occasionally brought into personal relation with him. When his views changed it was by the Doctor's advice that he joined the Independents. Introduced to Hoxton Academy, probably under the auspices of Matthew Wilks or Thomas Wilson, Mr. Leifchild found there Dr. Henry Burder, and, having passed through the course, left behind him, among others, Mr. John Burder, Mr. Adkins, the Percys, and Mr. J. F. West. For the four years that he studied, the late Dr. Redford was his class-mate, and there sprang up between them a close friendship and a generous rivalry. In 1808 he accepted a call to the pastoral charge in Kensington Chapel, then vacant by the death of Dr. Lake. During a space of fifteen or sixteen years, the church and congregation, which had fallen to a low ebb on his coming, greatly increased under his ministry. Subsequently Mr. Leifchild was for six years pastor of the church at Bridge-street, Bristol. Here he attained to the zenith of his intellectual strength and pulpit popularity, and found congenial intercourse in association with Robert Hall and John Foster, but more especially with Joseph Hughes, "one of his warmest and most intimate friends." On March 16, 1831, he was publicly set apart as pastor at Craven Chapel, which, under his stated labours, was soon frequented by crowded congregations of attentive hearers. The chapel, which will hold little fewer than two thousand persons, was always full; and the church, which numbered three hundred persons on his coming, contained at one time more than nine hundred, the majority of whom, therefore, were the direct fruit of Dr. Leifchild's ministry. It is calculated, in fact, that out of 1,929 members who joined during his pastorate, 1,559 ascribed their conversion to his instrumentality. The chapel had cost 11,000*l.*; but, by combined exertions, the debt, amounting at the beginning to between seven and eight thousand pounds, was cleared off. So many as thirteen several societies for religious and benevo-

lent purposes were founded in connexion with the place; and the pastor collected during his ministry in it not much less than 80,000*l.* for different objects. After Dr. Leifchild's retirement in 1854, he resided in Brighton, where he consented to occupy for a time the pulpit of the new Independent chapel, and laid the foundation of what promises to become a flourishing church. Besides preaching, he busied himself in forming plans for uniting Christians of different denominations, and in using his weighty influence with resident ministers to carry them into effect.

The last occasion on which he took part in any public engagement was at the recognition of the Rev. Thomas Jones, as minister of Bedford New Town Chapel. Though exhibiting many marks of bodily feebleness, he spoke with perfect distinctness, full voice, and much vivacity. The remarks which he then made with regard to the rising ministry, and the kind of preaching needed for the present day, show how his mind, instead of contracting and taking narrower views as age crept on, expanded by the force of its own sympathetic kindness and intelligent appreciation of the changing circumstances of the times. In the anticipation of his speedy removal,—as for himself, so for the Church, the prospects of the future were to him only bright,—there were no gloomy forebodings; his words were full of hope and encouragement for those that were to come after him. He said:

The present is an age of great reading, great research, great intelligence. Persons are rising up in all classes and conditions in quest of information, and are obtaining it. That prophecy is fulfilling now:—"Many shall run to and fro, that knowledge may be multiplied," and it is diffusing itself in every direction. Now, the ministry must keep pace with this increased intellectuality. I mean in its mode of representing truth—not in altering or modifying the truth itself—but in the manner of representing it, which must take the types of thought prevailing in the present age, and not the old stereotyped forms which must be laid aside. New types of thought sway successive ages, and a man to be successful now must have the types of thought that are the character of the present enlightened age, otherwise the ministry will sink behind in its work of instructing mankind. But I believe this will never be suffered to be the case. Nothing will ever be found to supersede the public preaching of revealed truth by men properly qualified for the work, and appointed to the office as God's great instrumentality for the conversion of the souls of men and the regeneration of the world. No other means of instruction—no meetings of whatever kind—no form of excitement—will supply its place, or compensate for its absence. Preaching must ever be the prominent instrumentality. I think, therefore, that it is a great comfort to those of us who are going out of the world; I am sure it is to me, that I leave behind me so many faithful preachers of revealed truth, and especially in this neighbourhood, some of whom I have known for years, and several of them from the beginning of the rise of their present flourishing congregations, and I rejoice in their efficiency and harmony. They will be preaching Christ here when we shall be praising Him in yonder bright realms—preaching Him in greater force and with greater fervency than we have done.

Of Mr. Jones, whose ministry he attended as long as he was able to reach the sanctuary, he spoke on the same occasion in terms of the warmest affection and esteem.

Dr. Leifchild was twice married, once before becoming a candidate for the ministry. "I lost my first wife," he relates, "in childbirth, and buried her and her infant in the same grave." After seven years of single life, and on the 4th June, 1811, he married Miss Elizabeth Stormonth. By this lady he had two children, a daughter still-born, and a son, the Rev. J. R. Leifchild, their only living child. The second Mrs. Leifchild died at Brighton, December 28, 1855, aged seventy-eight years. This lady's qualities were so remarkable, and she entered so heartily into the pastoral and public responsibilities of her husband, that her life and character form, as it were, an integral part of his own. She visited the sick, joined him in pastoral calls, helped him in his correspondence, superintended the Sunday-school, taking her own child with her, and originated all sorts of useful societies. "The blessing of God," writes her husband, "rested abundantly upon our joint labours: I say joint labours, for in many she was foremost and in none far behind." The deacons made her their almoner in distributing the sacramental offerings; and she met the recipients in the vestry on the first Sabbath of the month. For the improvement of the psalmody, she placed herself, with other ladies encouraged by her example, among the choir, and gave to the singing a solemn harmony that attracted multitudes to join. On her husband's retirement the ladies connected with Craven Chapel presented Mrs. Leifchild with an address in which they dwelt with admiration on her self-sacrificing zeal as a minister's wife.

The published works of Dr. Leifchild are not voluminous, but they are useful, and all in harmony with his great calling as a preacher of the Gospel and as a father in Israel. That by which, perhaps, he was most widely known is the Life of the Rev. Joseph Hughes, M.A., one of the first secretaries and perhaps the founder of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Dr. Leifchild's most considerable work as a preacher is an octavo volume of "Abbreviated Discourses."

With respect to Dr. Leifchild's character as a man, a minister, and a citizen, his epitaph on his wife is eminently applicable to him—"His life is his eulogy." It was a holy life, a useful life, an honourable life, a long life, a happy life. The qualities of the body and of the mind corresponded. He was tall, symmetrical, strong, commanding, in both senses. He possessed a sound soul in a sound frame. His manliness was thorough. He was therefore

simple and sincere, earnest and unostentatious. He was accessible and friendly. His first duties were his first care; but neither the cause of God nor the welfare of man presented any claim to which he turned a deaf ear or refused a hearty attention. A philanthropist on the microscopic as well as on the telescopic scale, while he gave his whole life to the diffusion of Christian influences and the moral improvement of mankind, he devoted eleven years of it to poor bedrid Mary Bale. His preaching was characterised by more excellencies than it is convenient to specify. Resting upon a basis of unusual solidity and breadth, it rose to a great height of gathered wisdom and personal experience, and, though duly adorned with every legitimate accessory to the oratory of the pulpit, was chiefly recommended by its true evangelical savour, its real earnestness, its devout unction, and its gushing pathos. He was a preacher who completely swayed his audience. While his sermons exhibited the results of extensive study of the Scriptures and deep thought, clothed in language neither ornate nor bald, yet at once terse and flowing, their chief distinction arose from the weight of evangelical authority with which they appealed to the conscience, the manifest sympathy with which they solicited the heart, and the practical and experimental point and pith with which they at once convinced the sinner and comforted the saint.

The mortal remains of the late Dr. Leifchild were privately interred at Abney-park Cemetery on Thursday last. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Graham, his successor at Craven Chapel.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday Lord CHELMSFORD brought in a bill to amend the Leases of Settled Estates Act. On the second reading he would refer to the circumstances of Sir T. Wilson's case, relative to the enclosure of Hampstead Heath, in order to satisfy their lordships that they ought to assent to this alteration of the law.

The House then went into committee on the Highways Bill, which was passed through that stage. Lord BERNERS moved the second reading of the Game Laws Amendment Bill, which was identical with a clause in the Metropolitan Police Act, empowering police constables, between sunset and eight o'clock in the morning, to apprehend persons suspected of having game in their possession, for which they could not satisfactorily account, and who could be fined on conviction before a magistrate. The bill was read a second time, on the understanding that it was to be referred to a select committee.

The Lunacy (Scotland) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (10,000,000.) Bill passed through committee.

COURTS OF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND BILL.

This bill having been recommitted on the motion of Lord BELHAVEN, On clause one, the Earl of DALHOUSIE rose to object to the extraordinary powers asked for in this bill, and to protest against the Established Church of Scotland applying to Parliament at all for such powers. In the first clause Parliament was asked to enable a Presbytery in cases where a libel had been presented against the clergyman, if it thought that a case had been made out for prosecution, to suspend him *pendente lite* from spiritual functions. He was surprised that the Established Church should have forgotten its own dignity in coming to Parliament for such powers. Another power proposed in this bill was to compel witnesses in Church courts to be sworn whatever their religious scruples might be. The Established Church was now only the church of one-third of the population of Scotland, and he did not think that such steps as these were the best that could be taken to recommend her to the affections of the people.

The Earl of SELKIRK defended the bill. The Duke of ARGYLL said that the bill embodied a Scotch idea, and that if the House were full, not two English peers would understand its object. Lord POLWARTH defended the provisions of the bill, which he said had been drawn with much care.

The clause was agreed to, and the bill passed through committee with verbal amendments.

The Discharged Prisoners Aid Bill having been passed through committee, the House adjourned.

On Friday, on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, in a matter involving the conduct of certain persons who were accused of procuring false signatures to a petition relating to the East Gloucester Railway, and who had been called to the bar of the House, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the matter.

The Jurisdiction in Homicides Bill passed through committee.

A discussion took place, originated by the Earl of Donoughmore, and in which the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Selkirk took part, relating to the proceedings of the Hudson's Bay Company respecting the establishment of a means of communication between Canada and British Columbia; also relating to the renewal to the Hudson's Bay Company of their license to trade in the Indian territory, and also respecting the withdrawal of the Red River, Satchachewan, and Swan River territory, from the control of the company, and its being erected into a colony under the Crown.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

ITALY.

On Monday Lord NORMANBY called attention to the treatment of political prisoners at Naples.

Earl RUSSELL, in the course of his reply, stated

the steps which had been taken by her Majesty's Government to expedite the trial of Mr. Bishop, and while, from want of information, he did not deny that prisoners were tortured, he expressed his conviction that if the allegation were true it was due to the detestable code in which the gaolers had been educated by their former masters. As a proof of the progress Italy was making as a kingdom he had just heard that Russia and Prussia were disposed to recognise her as a new kingdom.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought we had nothing to do with the treatment of persons who were not British subjects, and that the best thing we could do was to allow Italy to manage her own affairs, and not act the part of her tutors and censors. Lord BROUHAM concurred with Lord Ellenborough, and expressed his gratification to hear that Prussia and Russia contemplated the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. Lord RUSSELL, in reply to Lord Brougham, stated the conditions on which Russia offered to recognise Italy as a kingdom.

GAME LAWS AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

In committee Lord POLWARTH proposed to substitute the words "Great Britain," in the first clause, for "England." The Earl of DERBY resisted the motion. It was most desirable to restrict the bill to the simple object it had in view, namely, the suppression of gangs of armed night poachers. It might endanger the bill in the other House if it were made into a measure for increasing the stringency of the game laws. After some discussion the amendment was agreed to. The Earl of CLANCARTY moved to insert the words "and Ireland." Agreed to. The LORD CHANCELLOR moved a number of verbal amendments which were also carried.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BALLOT.

At the day sitting on Wednesday, Mr. H. BERKELEY, in moving the second reading of the Ballot Bill, after remarking that the arguments in favour of the measure still remained unanswered, proceeded to remove what he termed a load of dust, which had been, he said, thrown upon this measure in order to blind people's eyes. He read a list of large constituencies, numbering in the aggregate 283,000 electors, representing a population of upwards of 8,000,000, returning forty-one members, all of whom were strong supporters of the Ballot. He then stated the reasons why he had refused to lay the Ballot aside, burying it in the same grave with other measures of reform. He denied that the civil war in America furnished any argument against the Ballot. A republic and republican institutions had not, he said, been put upon their trial in the United States, though Republicans had, and been found wanting. The Ballot, he maintained, was a barrier against the usurpation of political power by an aristocracy, an oligarchy, or a democracy. To dissipate the apprehensions and to conciliate the support of Conservative members, he cited the opinions of others, and avowed his own belief that the Ballot would act in favour of that party. In Australia, where the Ballot, he said, worked harmoniously, it was conservative in its tendency.

He (Mr. Berkeley) had sent certain written questions on this subject to Mr. Dutton, one of the Commissioners from Australia at the International Exhibition, and one of the senior members of the House of Assembly in South Australia. Mr. Dutton, in reply to his questions, stated that under the former system of open voting drunkenness, treating, riot, and great disorder prevailed at elections. The Ballot had, however, caused a total cessation of all these malpractices. (Cheers.) It had diminished the cost of elections most materially, for candidates now incurred no expense except for advertisements and their necessary travelling expenses. It was impossible for a man's vote to be known unless he himself chose to say how he had voted. The effect had been to increase the number of recorded votes, and the whole machinery worked as smoothly as possible. (Hear.) Mr. Dutton added that the Ballot was very popular in the colony, and that after nine years' trial the greater part of those who formerly opposed it were now in its favour. (Hear.)

He concluded by relating instances of gross bribery and intimidation at elections, and by suggesting the mischievous effect of the argument that electors were trustees for non-electors, warning the Government that they were in a minority upon this question, and of the possible influence of their opposition to the measure upon the next election. When they found themselves in a minority and on the opposite side of the House the Government would regret that they had not extended the protection which he now demanded to the unfortunate electors. (Loud cheers.)

Sir G. GREY, in a very few words, opposed the motion, expressing his belief that the Ballot would not effect the object which Mr. Berkeley had in view; that, on the contrary, it would facilitate bribery. He thought every elector should exercise the franchise in the face of the public. The hon. gentlemen had stated that the bill was supported by every large constituency. However that might be, he (Sir G. Grey) doubted whether the general opinion of the country was in its favour, and he, for one, when the division took place, would go into the lobby against the second reading. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. LOCKE, in opposition to the motion, and Mr. POTIS, in its support,

Mr. LYSLEY said a friend of his, who had once been a member of that House, had last winter returned from America, where he had been introduced to many persons who held the most advanced opinions in that country, and he told him that nine out of every ten of the thinking men there were agreed that uni-

versal suffrage and vote by Ballot must be got rid of. (Hear, hear.) He would oppose the second reading of the bill.

The House then divided on the motion for the second reading, when the numbers were:—

Ayes	126
Noes	211
Majority	—85

The bill was consequently lost.

MARRIAGES (IRELAND) BILL.

The House having gone into Committee (by adjournment from the 2nd of April) on this bill,

On the 45th clause, Sir H. CAIRNS said he rose to propose that the bill be withdrawn. He regretted to have to do so, but it was impossible that the bill, if it passed, should receive due consideration in the other House of Parliament at so late a period of the Session. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HADFIELD expressed his regret that the measure should be withdrawn, especially as Ireland was ripe for legislation on the subject.

Mr. LEFRAY hoped that the Government, before introducing any bill on the subject, would consult the heads of the Church in Ireland.

Mr. HENNESSY having expressed a hope that Government would introduce a measure on the subject, the bill was withdrawn.

The House then went into committee on the Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Bill, the remaining clauses of which were agreed to.

The Petroleum Bill and the Juries Bill were read a third time and passed, and the Stipendiary Magistrates Bill was read a second time.

On the order for going into committee upon the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, Lord FERMOY objected to the committal of the bill, and to the bill itself. He moved to defer the committee for three months. After some discussion the debate was adjourned till Friday.

The Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

On Thursday the House had a morning sitting. On the motion for going into committee on the Parochial Assessments Bill, Mr. KNIGHT moved that the House go into committee on that day three months. A long discussion ensued, at the close of which the motion for going into committee was carried by 94 to 41. In committee, clauses up to six were passed at four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

In the evening, before the business upon the paper commenced, a discussion arose, in which Sir J. SHELLY made a statement, the effect of which was that a resolution of the Thames Embankment Committee had been taken away by the chairman, instead of being left with the committee clerk, and altered in its terms. This charge was met by Mr. COWPER with an explanation, in which, with some warmth, he accused Sir J. Shelley of giving an erroneous colouring to the facts.

On the order for going into committee upon the Thames Embankment Bill, Sir W. JOLLIFFE complained of the imputations unjustly cast upon the select committee, and justified the conclusion at which they had arrived, explaining the grounds of their decision.

Mr. DOULTON moved, as an amendment,

That the bill be recommitted to the former committee; and that it be an instruction to the committee on the bill to make provision therefor on the construction of a continuous line of roadway from Blackfriars to Westminster-bridge.

He gave a history of this question of a roadway, and showed that the committee of 1860 and the royal commission were in favour of a roadway continuous from Blackfriars to Westminster-bridge, to which the plan of the committee of 1862 was directly opposed, and he thought it was apparent that private interests were not altogether excluded from the consideration of the committee. He balanced the testimony in support of each of the two plans in question, insisting that the greater weight of the evidence, as well as public convenience, was in favour of the continuous roadway. Even Mr. Penrhorne had annexed a condition to his plan, that Parliament-street must be widened.

Mr. K. SEYMER objected to a reference of the bill to a second select committee, and, after condemning the manner in which this question had been treated by the press, vindicated the conduct of the committee.

Lord H. VANE likewise defended the committee, of which he was also a member, and repelled the charge of being influenced by a motive of "base subserviency," of which they had been accused. He suggested various reasons in favour of the decision of the committee. Mr. TITE repeated an opinion he had expressed before the committee, that the cessation of the roadway at Whitehall-stairs was the best arrangement for the convenience of carriage traffic. Mr. LOCKE argued in favour of the continuance of the roadway to Westminster-bridge. Mr. P. URQUHART and Sir J. SHELLY having spoken, Mr. HORSMAN, after a lengthened statement in the merits of the case, appealed to the House in what respect the Duke of Buccleuch had committed any offence against the public interests. He had used no political influence; he had appeared before the committee, like any humble petitioner, asking only for justice. Yet a cry had been got up against ducal influence, as if this had been a question of public right against aristocratic power, in order to inflame popular prejudice and irritate the public mind against a nobleman who, he believed, was an honour and an ornament to his country.

Mr. COWPER said he entertained the utmost respect for the Duke of Buccleuch, who had given

evidence before the committee in a manner which did him the highest credit; but he had not taken the course in this transaction which he (Mr. Cowper) should have taken. He then, in reply to Mr. Horsman, entered into points of detail, and, with respect to the continuous road, he had, he said, high authority for saying that there was no practical difficulty whatever.

Lord PALMERSTON expressed a hope that the amendment would not be pressed, but that any alteration which was desired might be moved in committee. The real question involved in the present discussion—namely, whether the roadway of the embankment should go to Westminster Bridge or stop at Whitehall—was a most simple one; but every possible topic which could lead the debate away from that point had been introduced. It was a plain proposition that if the whole metropolis was to pay for the embankment from bridge to bridge, the whole metropolitan public should enjoy the whole benefit of the plan. (Loud cheers.) If any restriction on the plan was made it was certain that that restriction could not be maintained. The contest, in fact, was between the crown lessees and the general public; and that could have but one end. (Cheers.) In committee he should propose to modify the clause which provided that there should be no roadway between Whitehall and Westminster Bridge, by inserting words leaving that point for the future decision of Parliament.

Mr. DOULTON withdrew his amendment, and the House went into committee upon the bill, but, on reaching the 6th clause, the chairman was ordered to report progress.

The African Slave-trade Treaty Bill, and the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill was read a third time, and passed.

On the order for reading the Enclosure (No. 2) Bill a third time, Mr. PEACOCKE moved the recommitment of the bill, and upon a division this amendment was carried by 76 to 72.

The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was recommitted, and a clause was added on the motion of Sir R. Peel.

Other bills were forwarded a stage, and the remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock.

On Friday, at a morning sitting, a long discussion took place on the second reading of the Mersey, Irwell, &c., Protection Bill, on a motion for the rejection of the bill by Mr. WESTHEAD, which, on a division, was lost by 97 to 48, and the bill read a second time.

The House went into committee on the Merchandise Marks Bill, which was passed through that stage with amendments.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

At the evening sitting, on going into committee of supply, in reply to Mr. Griffiths, Mr. LAYARD said that he could not give any detailed account of the proceedings of Lord Hobart and the Turkish Loan Commission, of which no report would probably be received until they were concluded; but he had no doubt that the objects of the commission would be carried out. He must decline to give papers relating to events in Servia. A most able official, Achmet Effendi, was carrying on an inquiry into the occurrences at Belgrade, which had been alluded to.

Some discussion then ensued on the subject of the pay and allowances of the naval commander-in-chief in India.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Mr. COCHRANE called attention to the report of the select committee on the diplomatic service; and moved that, in the opinion of the House, the Government ought to carry out the recommendations of the committee. He argued that the salaries of the diplomats were inadequate to their actual expenses.

Mr. LAYARD said that the Foreign Office was disposed to carry out the recommendations of the committee, which were justified by the evidence before them; but it was entirely a matter of expense, and it was not considered advisable to ask the House for an addition to the estimates for the purpose of carrying out those recommendations. The Foreign Office was, however, prepared to carry out part of the recommendations, such as that relating to examinations; that after four years' service unpaid attachés should become paid officials, and there was an estimate of 2,800l. this year for that purpose; that a commission as secretaries should be given to attachés which would entitle them to a pension, and that heads of missions should be entitled to a certain amount of leave of absence, a certain sum being deducted from their pay to go to the charges-des-affaires who do their duty.

After some further discussion the subject dropped.

CABS AND OMNIBUSES.

Mr. DAWSON called attention to the system of extortionate fares demanded by the drivers and conductors of public conveyances in the metropolis, and to the absence of any proper limitation of fares in the present regulation of omnibus traffic, and urged that it was the duty of the Government and the House to interfere in the matter.

Sir G. GREY said that if an opportunity of revising the law occurred perhaps some improvement might be made in the present regulations; but many of those cases which had recently occurred were already provided against by the existing law. The occasional violations of the law were caused by the unusual demand for public conveyances; and the police had instructions to be unusually attentive to the duty of putting a stop to extortion.

THE MALT-DUTY.

Mr. BALL called attention to the continuous oppressive duty on malt, and said that he should on a future occasion bring the subject fully before the House, but he now argued that any reduction of the expenditure of the country must depend on the reduction of the revenue, and one of the best items for the removal of imposts was the malt-tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that barley was unduly taxed, for its price had increased in the last thirty or forty years—an unerring test. It was the policy of this country to tax strong liquors heavily, but the taxation on those derived from malt was less than that on others, while of late years malt had been subject to reduction of taxation.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

The House went into committee on the Thames Embankment Bill, resuming at clause 6. A long debate ensued, which was started by Mr. AYRTON, and in which the whole subject was discussed from its initiation. Eventually clauses 6 and 7 were agreed to.

On clause 8, Mr. LOCKE moved to leave out the words, "subject to the limitations hereinafter contained," these limitations being contained in clause 9, which provides that a footway only be made between Whitehall-stairs and Westminster-bridge. Sir JOSEPH PAXTON (who was a member of the committee) heartily supported the amendment.

Lord PALMERSTON, after arguing against the restriction proposed by the committee, said:—

His first impression was to move the omission of the clause, but when he recollects the period of the session and observed the lengthened struggle that had been made before the committee by private interests to defeat the plan of the extended roadway, he thought that there might be a risk of losing the bill this year, if it were attempted to cure it entirely of that great and fundamental defect. Now, he thought that, by putting in the amendment which he had suggested to clause 9, it would be left open to Parliament next year—and he trusted Parliament would do it—to alter that part of the arrangement, and to throw open that part of the roadway from Whitehall to the public as well as the other. But the object of his hon. and learned friend in striking out certain words in the eighth clause being to lay the foundation for omitting the ninth clause; and as his amendment went to retain that clause, subject to the alteration he had spoken of, he could not, consistently with the intention he had announced, vote for the present amendment.

Mr. LOCKE said that, after due consideration, he should feel it his duty to divide the committee on his amendment. (Cheers.)

The committee then divided on the question that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Ayes 109
Noes 149
Majority for the amendment ...	—40

The announcement was received with loud cheers, and the clause was agreed to.

On clause 9 being proposed, Mr. LOCKE moved its omission. Lord PALMERSTON said that, after the decision to which the committee had just come, he would offer no opposition to the amendment. The clause was then negatived amid cheers.

Clauses up to 33 were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned about three o'clock.

IDOL AND MAHOMEDAN WORSHIP IN INDIA.

On Monday, Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Secretary of State for India what had been done by the Government of India in pursuance of Lord Stanley's despatch of the 24th day of February, 1859, on the subject of rescinding certain laws now in force in India which connect the Government of India with the special care of lands belonging to Mahomedan mosques and Hindoo temples.

Sir C. Wood replied that two bills had been laid before the Governor-General's council on the subject, and one of them was still under consideration. Of course, as neither bill had passed, no alteration in them had yet taken place.

THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL.

In committee the House resumed the consideration of the clauses of the Thames Embankment Bill, beginning with the 34th clause, which enacted that the plans and elevations of buildings fronting the river shall be submitted to the First Commissioner of Works, who shall have power, within one month, to disapprove thereof; and the buildings so disapproved shall not be erected. Lord J. MANNERS moved the omission of this clause, arguing that it was objectionable in principle and against experience.

Mr. COWPER said that the veto, though nominally lodged in the office he held, was practically given to the House of Commons. After much discussion the clause was carried by 162 to 145.

Clause 42, prohibiting the use of locomotives propelled by steam along the streets, was expunged, on the motion of Sir W. JOLLIFFE.

Much discussion arose upon the 72nd clause, relating to the disposal of reclaimed land in which the Crown is interested; but the clause remained unaltered.

The 78th clause, limiting the width of the footway, was struck out, in consequence of the rejection of clause 9.

The other clauses in the bill were agreed to, with a few amendments.

A new clause, proposed by Mr. AYRTON, the object of which was to secure the admission of the public to the addition made to the Temple-gardens, was, after some debate, negatived, upon a division, by 139 to 18.

Upon the question that the bill be reported, Sir J. SHELLEY made a personal explanation with reference

to an imputation which he conceived had been cast upon his veracity by Mr. Cowper in the matter of the resolution. Mr. COWPER said he had considered that Sir J. Shelley had acted unfairly towards him, and had taken a liberty with his name, and he admitted that he was very angry.

The bill was then ordered to be reported.

THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

On the order for going into committee upon the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill,

Sir S. NORTHCOTE, who had given notice of his intention to move an instruction to the committee, to set forth in detail, in the schedule to the bill, certain particulars, finding that this motion would be irregular, explained his objections to a general schedule.

Sir G. C. LEWIS could not assent to all the suggestions made by Sir Stafford, as he could not reconcile them with the practice; but he stated the extent to which he was prepared to go.

Mr. LINDSAY moved a resolution:—

That it is expedient to postpone the consideration of further expenditure upon the proposed fortifications, authorised by this bill, until there have been laid before the House copies or extracts of reports from our naval attaché at Paris, showing the state of the French navy from time to time, at intervals not exceeding three months, during the years 1860 and 1861.

He complained of the large sums voted, in successive years, for the navy—sums granted by the House, he said, on the faith of exaggerated statements made by the Government of the extent of the French naval preparations—the sole reason assigned for the votes.

Lord C. PAGET could assure the House that the French iron-cased navy was making very great progress and was attaining great perfection. He declined to follow Mr. Lindsay into details.

Mr. COBBEN observed that facts proved that the former statements as to the French navy had been incorrect; and he asked whether there was any man accustomed to public affairs who had not been led by Lord Palmerston to believe that the French had unduly altered the proportion which their navy bore to ours in former times? And that was the reason why the House had been called upon to vote enormous Estimates for the navy. He had had as good an opportunity as Lord Palmerston himself of knowing the state of both navies, and he undertook to say, in opposition to his assertion, that, for the last twelve or fourteen years, the French navy had borne a far less proportion to that of England than in the time of Louis Philippe. He read statements of the expenditure in the French and English dockyards, and of the number of seamen in the two navies, and asked if these statements could not be gainsaid, what foundation was there for these gigantic fortifications? He maintained that the exaggerated accounts of the increase of the French navy were wholly delusive, and he cited various statements made by Lord Palmerston of the forces of France, naval and military, the correctness of which he challenged. He called attention to the amount of responsibility which rested upon the Government and upon the House in this matter of armaments.

It was a dangerous doctrine to hold that, because a Prime Minister made an assertion, that House was absolved from responsibility. It was the duty of the House to see that the grounds assigned for voting large sums were valid grounds, and did not exist merely in the excited imagination of a Prime Minister.

Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that, though Mr. Cobden had charged Lord Palmerston with making vague and exaggerated statements as to the navy of France, he believed he had never made such statements. He hoped the Government would go on in the course they had taken.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that he received the accusations of Mr. Cobden with the utmost possible quietness. Differing as they did, these accusations were quite natural. Mr. Cobden was in a state of blindness and delusion which made him unfit to be listened to as an adviser upon a question of this kind. He had accused him of great exaggerations. He denied the charge; his statements had been confirmed by papers before the House. Mr. Cobden had instituted a comparison between the expenditure in the French and English dockyards and the naval estimates in the two countries; but these comparisons were fundamentally fallacious as a measure of relative strength. He was satisfied that the ideas of Mr. Cobden upon this subject were confined to a very few, and that his censures would not damage him (Lord Palmerston) in the opinion of his countrymen.

The resolution was withdrawn, and the House went into committee, the Chairman reporting progress.

Certain bills were forwarded a stage.

The Markets and Fairs (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at five minutes to three o'clock.

COTTON STATISTICS.—In five months ending the 31st of May, the total receipts from the United States were only 30,396 bales, against 494,662 bales in the corresponding period of last year. India has contributed 73,403 bales, Egypt 30,872 bales, and Brazil 7,513 bales, and these quantities are about double those that were furnished from the same countries in the like period of last year. Our miscellaneous receipts from various places not specified have reached 11,959 bales, against 27,996 bales in 1861.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The latest dates from New York are to June 24, and by telegraph to Halifax to June 26.

A battle was fought at James Island, four miles from Charleston, on the 16th, with heavy loss on both sides. The *Charleston Mercury*, however, expresses apprehensions for the safety of the city. The Confederates claim a victory, and the Northern accounts of the engagement had not been received. A *Charleston despatch* says:—

The enemy fought bravely, but were defeated. Our victory was complete. The enemy's loss is supposed to be about 400, including 30 prisoners. Our loss is estimated at from 50 to 100. Colonel Lamar was wounded. Captain Reed and King, and Lieut. Edwards, were killed. The attack will soon be renewed. The Confederates were much exhausted by the previous shelling of the enemy day and night for a week.

The *Charleston Mercury* of the 17th says:—"The Confederate loss at Secessionville yesterday was 40 killed and 100 wounded. We buried on the field 100 Federals, and took 40 prisoners."

General McClellan's army before Richmond had been reinforced by the corps under General M'Dowell. The weather was fine, and the roads firm in Virginia.

General McClellan reports officially that the pickets on the left of his army before Richmond have been considerably advanced under a sharp resistance from the Confederates. The pickets and lines of the Federals, under Generals Heintzelmann and Hooker, were where he wished them to be. The affair was over, and he had gained his point with little loss. Notwithstanding strong opposition the Confederates were driven out of their camp in front. The ground gained was a swamp with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open country. The position gained is considered important.

The Federals are evidently suffering greatly from sickness and from want of men. A fever, "similar to the gout fever of past times," has, it is averred, inflicted terrible havoc.

On the 12th June a singular and very instructive order was issued at Washington. It seems that the favourite mode of skulking is to profess illness, and all civil surgeons, colonels, and commandants are deprived of the power of granting leave. All soldiers without regular certificates who do not after this order report themselves by a given day are to be treated as deserters. The Federal War Department has offered two dollars premium and one month's pay in advance to all recruits.

The *New York Tribune* says that General Jackson, who had been reinforced, has been checked, Generals Fremont, Shields, and Banks having combined their forces.

President Lincoln and General Pope had been to West Point to consult General Scott.

Private telegrams from New York state that the veteran and respected General Scott enters the Federal Cabinet, superseding the present Secretary for War. The motive of the visit of President Lincoln to General Scott is thus in a measure explained.

General Beauregard has arrived at Montgomery, en route for Richmond.

General Morgan, of the Federal army, reports to the War Department, under date of the 18th inst., that he that day marched upon and occupied Cumberland Gap, which the enemy evacuated four hours before his arrival. Cumberland Gap is a pass in the Cumberland mountains at a point where the boundary lines of the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee converge.

Vicksburg still holds out against the Federal flotilla. The Confederates declare their intention to defend the city to the last extremity. The Federal mortar fleet has left New Orleans for Vicksburg.

Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, had not been occupied by a Federal force under General Curtis. That city still remains in the possession of the Confederates.

No material change has occurred at New Orleans. General Butler has condemned one alderman and the chairman of the Ladies' Relief Committee to hard labour, with ball and chain, in Fort Jackson. The controversies between General Butler and the foreign consuls continue. The acting British consul, Coppell, having asked information concerning the oaths to be administered to foreign residents, General Butler replied that no answer would be given until Mr. Coppell's credentials and pretensions were recognised by the British Government and the Federal Executive. All attempts at official action on Mr. Coppell's part must cease, his credentials having been asked for but not exhibited.

Great excitement prevailed on the Isthmus of Panama, a body of General Mosquera's troops having landed at Aspinwall. The Governor of Panama had ordered the citizens to arm themselves, but eventually compromised by permitting Mosquera's troops to go to Panama.

The House of Representatives has passed the Treasury Note Bill. Both Houses of Congress have passed the Pacific Railroad Bill. Both Houses of Congress have passed the Tax Bill. The tax imposed upon cotton amounts to half a cent per pound. A committee of the House of Representatives has passed an amendment authorising the issue of one hundred and fifty million dollars demand notes, with the privilege to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue notes of less value than five dollars.

The judgment against the Circassian declares that

papers were found on board, giving conclusive proof of a deliberate intention to run the blockade.

The New York press denounce the remarks made in the British Parliament on General Butler's proclamation in reference to the ladies of New Orleans, and consider that the effect of the proclamation has been good.

In the United States Court at Louisville, a negro who had worked on the Confederate fortifications at Fort Donelson was declared free. A house has been fitted up in Louisville for the imprisonment of women who do or say anything to incite to rebellion.

The State of Illinois has adopted resolutions denying the right of suffrage to negroes, and prohibiting them from holding office. Negroes are also excluded from coming into Illinois.

THE SEA ISLANDS AND THE LIBERATED NEGROES.

The Boston correspondent of the *Daily News* gives some interesting particulars of the experiment at Port Royal, South Carolina, in employing the liberated negroes, as gathered from a Government report. It has, on the whole, been far more successful than could have reasonably been anticipated.

The general plan, as unfolded in this report, has been to divide the ten small islands into 180 plantations, on which were 9,050 freed men. Five or six of the plantations were assigned to a superintendent, sometimes aided by a teacher, having in charge from three to five hundred labourers. The duty was that of general oversight and direction, both of the labour and the work, such as providing tools, making provision for the instruction and religious education of the people, and in all necessary ways caring for the plantations and the negroes. This primarily was attended with no little labour, because the plantations were almost wholly destitute of the simplest tools, such as hoes. Three thousand dollars were immediately invested in agricultural implements. The negroes of themselves had forecast enough to put potatoes and corn into the ground, but did not feel any necessity of preparing for a cotton crop. The influence of the soldiers was often pernicious. To say nothing of those vices which follow a camp when an opportunity for indulgence offers, which in this case must have been to some extent demoralising, the negroes were told in careless speech that they were not to plant cotton. Besides this, the mechanics and house servants were averse to agricultural pursuits. The preparation of ground for planting, which should begin in February, did not begin much before April. The present system was not organised until the last of March. The total amount of acres planted is 16,189. The stalks of cotton are in their usual stage of growth. They are six or eight, and in some fields twelve inches high. Next month will close the work of cultivation. Notwithstanding the recent withdrawal of 600 able-bodied men from the plantation for military purposes, a very large proportion of the working force, the spirit of the labourers has so improved, that, according to present expectations, only a small proportion of the above acres already planted will have to be abandoned. Of the whole amount planted, nearly four-and-a-half thousand acres are devoted to cotton. Satisfactory as the result is to the superintendent, he says the crop would have been much larger but for several unfavourable circumstances. For four months after the possession of this region by the Federals, the negroes were either idle or engaged irregularly in work. During this time they had no assurance as to their future, no regular employment, no care of their moral interests, no enlightenment as to their relations to this war, except the careless and conflicting talk of soldiers who chanced to visit these plantations, and whose conduct towards them did not always prepossess them in favour of the ideas of Northern men as to the rights of property or the honour of women. Besides this, there was the loss of time by the advance of the season, and those necessary hindrances from delay and inexperience incident to a new and sudden change, so thorough in its character in the condition of the labourer, and his relation to his superiors. The working of all the hands together, the superintendent thinks not the best plan. It has been found that by giving each labourer a distinct portion, and fixing a remuneration in proportion to the work performed, is by far more just, and tends to produce more cheerful labour. Besides the difficulties attendant on this groping in the dark, everything, such as mules, ploughs, and provisions, had to be provided. The army had eaten up the substance of the land; the labourers at first had very little confidence in the promise of payment made by the agents of the Government; besides the withdrawal of able-bodied men, who were employed by the army at Hilton Head. Moreover, the agents of the Government were not at the onset provided with funds to pay the labourers. The first instalment of one dollar an acre for planting cotton stimulated the negroes to more active exertions. "From the beginning, when they could clearly see that they were to receive the rewards for their labour, they worked with commendable diligence." Two small payments which have been made were of great importance as a recognition of their right to wages, and to be treated as freemen. The superintendent is careful to state that the delay of the government to aid him with funds was from no indifference. He has had its cordial support, but the many imperative calls made on the Treasury and the great pressure of other duties for a time prevented any appropriation. The negroes are anxious to learn how to read, though the older ones, after the first novelty, fell off in their attendance at the schools. The report says it is doubtful whether those over thirty years will persevere sufficiently to acquire knowledge. The labour of the 70 men and 16 women as teachers and missionaries has had its difficulties. Their patience has been taxed, and the process of opening the darkened mind of the slave must be slow. The children have quick memories, and learn as readily up to a certain point as the whites, but beyond that the progress is slow. But taking all the circumstances into consideration, the experiment has "put at rest the often reiterated assumption that this territory and its products can only be cultivated by slaves—a social problem which has vexed the wisest approaches at solution. The capacity of the race, and the possibility of lifting it to civilisation, without danger or disorder, even without throwing away the present generation as refuse, is being determined." What is to hinder this experiment from being tried on a more extensive scale?

FRANCE.

Rumours of a dissolution of the French Chambers are again current, but require confirmation, and the priests are preparing against the elections. They have failed, however, to turn the Royalists, the Count de Chambord having, at Lucerne, opposed an alliance with the Church. The budget was voted in the Senate, and the session terminated on Thursday, the session having been singularly dull.

It is stated by way of New York that the route from Vera Cruz to Orizaba is open, and supplies have been forwarded to the French troops.

It is announced that Admiral Jurien de la Gravière will hoist his flag on board the iron-plated frigate Normandie, and sail for Mexico on the 22nd current. General Forey, the new chief of the expedition, is not to leave till September, but the 1,800 men embarking in Algeria were expected to start at once for Guadaloupe. Other troops, increasing this reinforcement to 4,000 men, will be sent out immediately, and it is believed that the whole military power of France will, if necessary, be put forth to secure the success of the expedition.

The *Constitutionnel*, in a semi-official article, indicates a further change in the Imperial policy in Mexico. It is stated that the "actual object" of the expedition was to obtain satisfaction for injuries done to French interests, and to cause the honour of the French flag to triumph. "A triumph for our arms," concludes the writer, "will be the reparation for our just grievances." "The triumph of our arms" may mean anything from a successful skirmish to the subjugation of Mexico, so the prophetic character of the *Constitutionnel* is safe. But the semi-official writer goes out of his way to make a positive statement, namely, that the French Government never entertained an idea of making its support of the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian dependent on the cession of Venetia.

The Emperor and Empress have been at Fontainebleau, and are going this week to Puy de Dôme. The Emperor on quitting Bourges will proceed to the Baths of Vichy, and the Empress will return to St. Cloud to take the Prince Imperial with her thence to Biarritz. Neither the Emperor nor the Empress will be in Paris at his *éte* of the 15th of August. The Emperor will pass that day at the camp of Châlons, and the Empress proposes to pay a visit to Scotland.

On Thursday there was a kind of literary festival in Paris. The Académie Française held its annual sitting, and Count de Montalembert read a report drawn up by himself on what is called "prizes of virtue"—that is, the recompenses awarded to persons in humble life who have distinguished themselves by acts of devotedness to their suffering fellow-creatures. The subject was one in which the eloquent orator was peculiarly at home, and he treated it in his own peculiarly splendid style. But he abstained from politics; a faint reference to the time "when liberty restored to France shall resuscitate public virtues" was all he said of a political character.

ITALY.

A Russian ambassador, bearer of the official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia, arrived at Turin on Thursday. At Bologna, Reggio, and other towns, *fêtes* have taken place in celebration of this event.

The royal princes have received an enthusiastic welcome at Girgenti, Trapani, and Maballa.

Garibaldi's visit to Sicily, where he has been welcomed with the most enthusiastic receptions, creates some excitement throughout Italy. People persist in regarding it as the prelude to an expedition of some kind somewhere—to Greece, to Montenegro, to Hungary, or any other place where popular discontent prevails.

Garibaldi is expected at Naples, via the Calabrias.

A Portuguese envoy has arrived in Turin to ask officially the hand of Princess Maria Pia, of Savoy, for the King of Portugal.

Mazzini, in a formal address to the people of Italy, declares that the Government has impeded the march upon Venice and Rome, and he considers himself released from all obligation to wait the national action. He and his will press on, without waiting for King or Parliament.

The Minister of Justice has issued a circular to the Procureurs-Général, recommending them to watch over the writings and discourses of those members of the clergy who step out of the sphere of their religious duties to the injury of the State. The circular also enjoins promptitude and energy in legal proceedings against the clergy.

ROME.

The *Times*' correspondent writes:—

From all that I have been able to gather, his Imperial Majesty has neither the intention nor the desire to weaken his Holiness. Pius IX. at Rome is a fact which will much favour the original idea of the Emperor, who may, in the meantime, with the greatest safety withdraw a large proportion of his troops, and change the personnel of his representative, especially if he sends so devoted a daughter of the Church as Madame Montebello, who is worth a dozen Goyons, for Papal purposes at least.

A communication from Rome, of the 28th ultimo, has the following:—

General de Montebello, immediately after his arrival, issued an order of the day announcing that he was determined to repress with energy every kind of disorder. When presented by the Marquis de Lavallette to the Pope the General remained with his Holiness for more than an hour, and immediately afterwards had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli. It is said that on that occasion the Marquis said to the Cardinal,—"Just reflect; think that Austria is in accord with France to propose to the Pope a territorial guarantee and an

annual income. Austria, in fact, was in a measure forced to that course by the vote of the Chambers in favour of an arrangement by diplomatic means respecting Italy. Without doubt, you have with you the Bishops and Catholicism, morally considered, but you must perceive by the attitude of Austria that you are urged to an arrangement by political Catholicism. Trust me that what you have best to do is to accept the offer now made you." To such representations the Cardinal simply answered "No." As to the Holy Father, there was laid before him the argument drawn from the attitude of Austria, and he is said to have replied with a smile, "No one, then, knows that if Austria, Bavaria, and Spain were to fail me, I should not change one iota of my rule of conduct. The world certainly must be ignorant of what a Pope is." The Marquis de Lavalette invoked to the Cardinal the example of the concessions of Pius VI. and the treaty of Tolentino. The Cardinal replied, "These times are changed; the Holy See, as a temporal power, makes experiments like all the world; neither his Holiness, nor I, nor the Bonaparte of the Directory, were he at Sinigaglia, would sign that treaty." Any one should hear Antonelli make those remarks with a positiveness and energy alike remarkable.

A letter from Rome of July 1, in *Bullier's Correspondence*, says:—

It is confirmed that M. de Lavalette has made proposals to the Pope to secure him a pecuniary indemnity in consideration of his agreeing to the *status quo*. The Pope replied in these terms:—"I have no right to exchange for even countless millions so much as a single village of the many of which I have been robbed within the last three years. Besides, the King of Piedmont, as you well know, proclaims that he must have Rome for his capital. The arrangement you propose would not suit him; it would not suit the Emperor, and it does not suit me. Let us say no more about it."

It is rumoured that M. de Lavalette feels himself very uncomfortable at Rome, and complains that General de Montebello thwarts him quite as much as General de Goyon did.

Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, have, it is said, promised the Pope to recruit for him an army of 4,000 men in the British islands, and, moreover, to get British Catholics to supply funds to pay them.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes an article on the interpretations given by the foreign press to the measures taken by the Government in consequence of the late events. The article concludes as follows:—

The criminal attempts of certain military individuals will exercise no influence on the reforms undertaken by the Emperor. He will punish the guilty parties; but these severities could not, for a moment, obstruct the patriotic work which the Emperor has set himself of placing the internal organisation of the empire on a footing with the material and moral wants of Russian society.

The *Northern Post* contains an imperial ukase suppressing the Moscow newspaper called *The Day*. The same journal publishes a Ministerial decree, suspending during eight months the publication of four monthly reviews.

According to present reports, it does not appear that the Russian grain harvest will be large this year. In the south the crops have been burnt up, in the north they have had cold and wet. The cold at the date of the last letters was described as "unprecedented at this season."

POLAND.

On the evening of the 2nd the Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine arrived at Warsaw, and were warmly cheered by the crowds of people who awaited their arrival. On the 3rd, as the Grand Duke Constantine was stepping into his carriage upon leaving the theatre, a revolver was fired at him. The muzzle of the pistol touched the Duke's person at the moment of being discharged. The ball grazed the Duke's left clavicle. The would-be assassin was arrested. His name is Zarozenski. The Grand Duke is able to transact business, and his health continues in the most favourable condition.

The Grand Duke Constantine has opened his administration in Warsaw rather promisingly. He received a deputation from the clergy and the authorities on Sunday, and spoke to them frankly and generously regarding the recent attempt upon his life. He stated that he did not attribute that attempt to the inhabitants of Warsaw, and added that even were there any reason to connect it with an organised conspiracy, it would, nevertheless, occasion no change whatever in the carrying out of the political programme already determined on for the government of Poland. The Grand Duke shook hands with Count Zamoyaki, the popular patriot, and invited his assistance in carrying out the reforms which the Emperor has accorded.

CHINA.

The miserable war in China continues, although it can hardly be said to progress. The Imperialist troops have succeeded in taking Ningpo and Tswan-pou from the Taepings. The allies are of course getting the lion's share of the fighting near Shanghai, and the present mail reports the death of the French Admiral Protet, who has been killed by the rebels. The British authorities have sent to India for native troops to protect Shanghai. It is reported that the Japanese have taken possession of the Bonin Islands.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Letters from Brussels represent King Leopold as getting every day weaker.

The Frankfort Government have abolished the gaming-table at Homburg.

The Paris papers announce the death of the Duc de Pasquier.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent states that the Empress Eugénie proposes to pay another visit to Scotland.

The Queen of Naples, the Count de Trani, and a suite of twenty Italian princes and dukes, passed through Lyons on Thursday morning on their way to Germany, *via* Geneva.

Some French legitimists at Rome have presented addresses to Francis II. Young Bomba replied in a fine mock-heroic style that he "would never abandon the Pope, and would personally draw the sword for him if necessary."

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 9.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, July 8.

An official despatch, announcing to the French Government the recognition of Italy by Russia, arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg.

ROME, July 5 (*via* MARSEILLES).

The French and Pontifical troops have been consigned to their barracks on account of a popular demonstration in favour of the Unity of Italy being expected.

NAPLES, July 7 (Evening).

A rumour is current that Chiavone, with two of his followers, have been killed in a desperate combat with the French in the Picoo Mountains.

MADRID, July 7 (Evening).

M. Mon has tendered his resignation as President of the Chamber of Deputies. It is asserted that the Government has not decided whether to accept it or not. A decision will be arrived at to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, Lord CHILDSFORD moved the second reading of the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill, the object of which he stated to be to meet a case of injustice—that of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, lord of the manor of Hampstead, who by the act now in operation was prevented from exercising his right, as tenant for life of an estate in that neighbourhood, of building at the south-eastern corner of Hampstead-heath. Lord EBURY strongly opposed the bill, which was supported by Lord Cranworth, the Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, and it was read a second time.

Earl RUSSELL moved the second reading of the African Slave Trade Treaty Bill, saying a few words in commendation of the conduct of the American Government in entering into the convention which the bill legalised. The Earl of DERBY also eulogised the conduct pursued by the United States executive.

On the report of amendments of the Game Laws Amendment Bill, a conversation ensued, in the course of which the Earl of DERBY expressed a hope that the bill, which had been extended to Ireland, would not be opposed in the House of Commons, and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE stated that he did not anticipate any opposition in that House. At the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor the title of the bill was altered to a "Bill for the Prevention of Night Poaching."

The Queen's Prison Discontinuance Bill and the Crown Private Estates Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, at a morning sitting, the House went into committee on the Parochial Assessments Bill, and clauses up to 13 were disposed of, when the sitting was suspended at four o'clock.

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Mr. Maguire, Lord PALMERSTON said that information had been received from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government had determined to recognise the kingdom of Italy, and a message had been sent to Turin for the purpose, but no intelligence had been received of the formal act of recognition. The Government had been informed that it was also the intention of Prussia to recognise the kingdom of Italy.

GYMNAStic TRAINING.

Lord ELCHO moved that aid should be given for the extension of the practice of systematised gymnastic training, and for teaching military and naval drill, as now practised in the district half-time schools for orphans and destitute children, and in other schools for pauper children. Mr. LOWE said the proposition was one which could not be entertained by the Government, with a view to increasing the grants to schools from the public revenue. The motion was negatived.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

Mr. WHITE moved that it is the opinion of the House that the Government should direct the British authorities and commanders of her Majesty's naval and military forces in China to avoid any intervention beyond that absolutely necessary for the defence of those British subjects who abstain from all interference with the civil war now raging in that country. He urged that the relations of this country with China must occupy, ere long, the attention of the House; for, in fact, we were now waging a little war in that country, and, if the policy of the Government was pursued, it would grow into one of large dimensions.

Sir L. PALK seconded the motion, Mr. GREGSON and Mr. KINNAIRD opposed, and Colonel SYKES supported it.

Mr. LAYARD said the Taepings were a mere band of marauders, who were unable and did not attempt

to set up any established government. They were not a national party and represented no principle. Wherever the British appeared the inhabitants looked to them for safety and protection from the rebels. He justified the course taken by the Government. The Imperial Government in China represented order, as distinguished from the Taepings, who represented disorder. It was not intended to defend the Imperial Government, but only to defend British interests; while a moral support was given to the party of order.

Mr. COBDEN said that his apprehensions with regard to our relations with China had been increased by the speech of Mr. Layard. It was a fallacy to speak of the Chinese Government, for there was, in fact, no real Government in China. The destruction of the Chinese Government was caused by the last two wars which England waged against China. The sole interest of this country in China was the trade carried on in two staple productions of the country, and he believed that the trade should be left to itself, and that no attempt should be made to open up China.

Lord PALMERSTON justified the course taken by this country in assisting to regulate the finances of China, and stated his ignorance of any causes which were calculated to bring on a great war with that country, when all our action was directed towards assisting and strengthening, instead of opposing and weakening, the Chinese Government.

Mr. WHITESIDE having briefly criticised the policy of Lord Palmerston in China, and Mr. White having replied, Mr. WALPOLE objected to the form of the motion, and stated that he would vote against it, though he objected to the policy of the Government. Lord J. MANNERS stated that he should vote for it.

On a division the motion was lost by 197 to 88.

THE KERTCH PRIZE-MONEY.

Sir J. HAY brought forward the subject of the delay in paying the prize-money due to the soldiers and sailors for the capture of Yenikale and Kertch, and moved that it was inexpedient that any further delay should take place. After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.

BURIALS BILL.

On the order for going into committee on this bill being read,

Sir S. M. PETO said that, owing to the late period of the session, he intended to withdraw this measure, with the view of reintroducing it when Parliament met again.

After a few words from Mr. BENTINCK,

Mr. WALPOLE said he should regret to see this bill introduced again, as every clause in it was open to the strongest objection. In remedying the smallest possible grievance it would create the greatest amount of inconvenience. It ought to aim at the removal of a specific evil without inflicting a cover injury upon the Established Church.

The order for going into committee was then discharged.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

Yesterday, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse took leave of her Majesty, and embarked in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Antwerp.

The Viceroy of Egypt left Liverpool yesterday afternoon, arriving at Manchester a little after five o'clock. Apartments were prepared for him at the Queen's Hotel.

The shooting at Wimbledon yesterday had great interest, inasmuch as the final contest for the Queen's Prize took place. It was won by Mr. Pixley, of the Victoria Rifles, who scored 44 points, making a bull's-eye at 1,000 yards. Mr. Fergusson, of the 1st Inverness Rifles, came next, scoring 42 points. The day was beautifully fine.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.—A beautiful Bible and Prayer-book have been presented to the Princess Louis of Hesse, on behalf of "the matrons and maidens of Great Britain and Ireland." The volumes, which are from the house of the Messrs. Bagster, are splendid specimens of ornamental art.

The YELVERTON MARRIAGE turns up again in the Irish Court of Common Pleas. On Monday judgment was given on the application for a new trial in the case of Thelwall *v.* Yelverton, in which the jury affirmed by their verdict that Major Yelverton and Miss Longworth were married. Exceptions were taken on various points to Chief Justice Monahan's ruling in that case, and the judgment was virtually that these exceptions were groundless. That was the opinion of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ball. Mr. Justice Christian and Mr. Justice Keogh were of opinion that two of the exceptions relating to the Irish marriage should be allowed; but as the court was equally divided the verdict stands. For the purpose of an appeal Justice Keogh formally withdrew his judgment, and the court decided in favour of the plaintiff. It is noticeable that all the judges affirmed the Scotch Marriage.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale here, to-day, was very small. The trade, however, was in a sluggish state, yet no change took place in prices compared with Monday. The show of foreign wheat was moderately extensive. In most descriptions a moderate retail business was transacted, at late rates. Floating cargoes of grain were in slow request, on former terms. The barley trade was very firm, and the quotations had an upward tendency. In malt, sales, on the whole, progressed steadily, at full prices. Oats, in consequence of the small supply on offer, were very firm, and the currencies were on the advance.

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Published by ARTHUR MIAIL (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouvierie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. T. F.—Received.

G. S. B.—Next week.

NOTICE.

Any persons receiving applications from Mr. C. R. NELSON, the former publisher of this Journal, for the settlement of outstanding accounts for advertisement in, or subscription to, the *Nonconformist*, which they regard as *unwarrantably made*, will oblige the present publisher, Mr. ARTHUR MIAIL, by communicating to him the nature and amount of such charge.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862.

SUMMARY.

THOUGH the session is waning, and will probably be brought to a close in another fortnight, the proceedings of Parliament during the week have lacked neither importance nor liveliness.

In the Lords the Earl of Dalhousie and the Marquis of Breadalbane have vainly striven to oppose the passage of a bill giving increased and extraordinary facilities to the Courts of the Church of Scotland in dealing with delinquent clergymen. The former pointedly observed that the Established Church was now only the Church of one-third of the population of Scotland, and he did not think that such steps as these were the best that could be taken to recommend her to the affections of the people. Their lordships having passed the bill, it remains to be seen whether the Commons will as readily agree to give the Scotch Establishment the increased powers demanded.—In a lively discussion on Italian affairs on Monday, in the course of which the meddling Marquis of Normanby received a dignified rebuke from the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Russell announced that Russia and Prussia were about to recognise the Kingdom of Italy—the former Power on the assurance that the intentions of the Government of Victor Emmanuel were pacific towards its neighbours, and that the German Confederacy, and especially Austria, would not be an object of aggression on the part of Italy. These conditions will, no doubt, excite the indignation of the party of action in Italy, but can hardly have been made without the acquiescence of Garibaldi.

The Commons had a field day on the Ballot Bill on Wednesday, the second reading of which was thrown out by a majority of 85. The friends of that measure have no reason to be greatly disengaged by the result—nearly 180 members with the pairs being still in its favour. In his lively speech Mr. Berkeley disclaimed party motives in proposing the Ballot, which would, he alleged, be more favourable to the Conservative than to the Liberal cause. Seeing the strong evidence furnished as to the admirable working of the Ballot in our colonies, would it not be fair and seemly to test its working in the case of one or two corrupt constituencies? By this means practical experience would either confirm or refute the clamorous objections urged by its opponents against the general adoption of vote by ballot.

There have been two remarkable discussions on the Thames Embankment scheme, and one on the Fortifications Bill. In the former case, the House promptly responded to the pressure from without by rejecting the impudent claims of the Duke of Buccleuch, notwithstanding the faltering of Ministers, the report of their own committee, and Mr. Horsman's fervid appeals on behalf of the great nabob and—himself. In the

latter debate, Mr. Cobden's home-thrusts provoked Lord Palmerston to a very indecent ebullition against his antagonist, which betrayed the weakness of his position, and was a violation of the decencies of Parliamentary discussion. "That style of oratory," remarks the *Daily News*, "may suit a Corps Législatif, but it will never do for the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston tried it a few years ago, when he had a much larger majority than he can now command, and soon found himself in a position to seek the aid of eminent contemporaries whom he had grossly insulted. The House of Commons, whatever its shortcomings, will not tolerate the airs of a Morny or Billault, and its deliberative character will survive Lord Palmerston's power."

Last night Mr. White moved a resolution deprecating unnecessary interference in the civil war raging in China, and met with unexpected support. Mr. Layard's explanation of Ministerial policy excited a well-grounded alarm. "According to that policy," said Mr. Walpole, who reluctantly stood forward to protest against the measures taken by the Government, "we are actually to take a part to a great extent in the civil war which is going on in China; we are to endeavour to restore law and order in that great country; we are to give it our sympathy, our advice, our assistance—our sympathy with the views of the Emperor, our advice upon the state of the Chinese finances, our aid in collecting the revenue for the Imperial Government—and we are also to help the Imperial forces at the sixteen treaty ports where now we are at liberty to trade. If that be so, you are involving yourselves, I will not say in war, for war against the Government of China it would not be—but in hostilities of the worst description, for you will be absolutely liable to take part in the civil war now raging in China." Mr. White found eighty-eight supporters for his motion, and the feeling of the House was manifestly opposed to a policy which is, at the present moment, leading us into hostilities against the Taepings, and throwing upon our hands the government of the Chinese Empire.

The "massacre of the innocents" has commenced. The elaborate bill of Sir H. Cairns relative to marriages in Ireland, though making meagre concessions to Dissenters, has excited the fears of the Irish Church, and, having no chance of acceptance by the "spiritual" Peers, has been abandoned. Last night, Sir Morton Peto withdrew his Burials Bill, promising to re-introduce it next Session. Mr. Walpole took the opportunity to set himself right with his Church friends by strongly deprecating a measure which he is said to have supported in the Select Committee. Thus the Session passes without the smallest concession to the claims of religious equality, and the Church defenders have, by their "No Surrender" tactics, simply strengthened the hands of the Liberation Society.

Great as is the distress in Lancashire—too great for local resources to meet—there is reason to fear that the worst is not come. Cotton, under the influence of feverish speculation, is reaching such famine prices that an increasing number of the manufacturers have ceased working. The total stock of cotton in port at Liverpool is now computed at only 185,430 bales, against 1,107,430 at the corresponding date of last year, and there is no prospect of extraordinary supplies from India or elsewhere. Divers theories, some in utter violation of economical principles, are broached for meeting the emergency, but absolutely nothing seems to be doing, and Lancashire must depend for cotton to feed her industry during the coming winter only upon the supplies which extraordinary prices may attract. It can hardly be doubted that the investment of a quarter of a million in the Jamaica Cotton Company some months since would have insured by this time ample supplies. It is now too late.

The Emperor of the French has, by the mouth of the *Constitutionnel*, announced that he has abandoned the policy of thrusting a Government upon Mexico. "The sole aim of France is to re-establish order in Mexico, and the actual object of the expedition is to obtain satisfaction for French interests, and to cause the honour of our flag to triumph. A triumph for our arms will be the reparation of our just grievances." The Emperor has shown much wisdom in retreating from a dangerous position.—The day after the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine at Warsaw he was shot at and had a narrow escape. Happily the crime is not attributed to Polish but Russian enmities, and the new viceroy commences his régime in the right spirit and with something like popular prestige in his favour.

The American news consists chiefly of rumours—McClellan's paucity of troops, the havoc of disease in his army, Scott's return to the post of War Minister, and the mysterious movements of Beauregard. The weather had become too hot "for the hotter work of battle." We insert elsewhere an interesting account of the

organisation of the "contrabands" on the Sea Islands, which shows that emancipation, if wisely carried out, need not be so formidable an experiment as is predicted.

NAVAL STRENGTH IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LORD PALMERSTON has been brought to book more than once, of late, on account of his loose but inflammatory statements respecting the naval preparations of the French Government. On no occasion, however, has he suffered more damage from exposure than he did under the searching speech of Mr. Cobden on Monday night. The motion before the House was one for going into Committee on the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill. It will be distinctly remembered by the majority of our readers, that the most telling argument used by the noble lord only two years ago to prevail on the House to sanction his Fortification scheme, was based on the alleged policy of the Emperor of the French to rival this country in her naval power. It was on the ground of the insecurity to which we were exposed in what was called our "first line of defence," by the recent and alarming alteration of the proportionate strength of the two navies, that our armaments afloat were represented as insufficient to protect us, and our shipyards and arsenals were deemed to require a series of extensive and costly works to shield them landward from the approach of an invading force. Whether the House of Commons really needed so plausible a pretext for a lavish expenditure of public money is doubtful—it suffices that this was the pretext put before them, and that it was most dexterously handled by the noble premier. Now that the faith of the country has been pledged (we may almost say entrapped) to a most expensive folly, the relevancy of the main reason urged by the noble lord to extort its consent is scornfully repudiated, and the correction of his misstatements on this head is deprecated as having nothing to do with the question of Fortifications. The noble lord must have felt himself hard pushed by Mr. Cobden's official facts and figures thus to cast contempt upon his own arguments—and, surely, overlooking for a moment the flippant insolence of his abusive reply to the hon. member for Rochdale, we conclude that no statesman but one whose reputation has been sorely galled, could have given utterance to the concluding sentiment of his lordship's reply, "Let us prepare what is necessary for any contingency that may happen"—fortifications ridiculed by the highest military authorities, to wit,—"And when that is done, we shall have done more for peace than the commercial treaty of the right hon. gentleman. We shall have done more than his free trade. We shall have done that which, I trust, will make us respected by other countries, and will tend to the security and permanence of that peace which I have as much at heart as he has, though I think I go a better way about preserving it."

But now, as to the so frequently alleged alteration of the proportions of French naval power to our own, Mr. Cobden submitted to the noble alarmist the following facts, the accuracy of which no one—not even Lord Palmerston himself—attempted to deny. During Louis Philippe's reign, from 1836 to 1847, when neither Whig nor Tory Governments saw anything to complain of in the relative strength of the French and English navies, the expenditure in the dockyards of France amounted to 4,540,100L, and in the dockyards of England, during the same period, to 7,294,000L, showing an English excess of 2,750,000L. Between 1848 and 1859, under the present Emperor, the French expenditure has been 6,989,500L, and the English, 11,510,800L, showing an English excess of 4,521,300L. Thus, comparing a period of eleven years under Louis Philippe, the royal representative of the *entente cordiale*, with the period of eleven years under Louis Napoleon, the alleged competitor with England for naval superiority, it appears that France spent a much larger sum in shipbuilding during the former period as compared with England than she has done during the latter. Lord Palmerston endeavoured to neutralise the effect of this statement by misrepresenting the obvious purpose of the comparison. "It is perfectly fallacious," he said, "to tell us what is spent, as a measure of relative strength, unless you also take into account the disproportion between the wages of labour." But the noble lord knew well enough that Mr. Cobden did not employ these figures "as a measure of relative strength," as regards the navies of the two countries, but as regards the increase of expenditure by France under Napoleon compared with our own increase. The wages of labour in the dockyards of France bore about the same pro-

portion to those in England in Louis Philippe's time as now—and yet the excess of our expenditure over that of France during the latter eleven years is double that which it was in the former. What more unanswerable proof could be given that, measured by the money which he has laid out upon his fleet, the Emperor's intention to vie with the British navy has not been exhibited half so strongly as was that of "the Napoleon of peace"?

The second salient point in Mr. Cobden's speech was a comparison of the number of seamen employed. Taking the same periods as before, he showed that under Louis Philippe the average proportions of French to English seamen employed in the respective navies of the two countries was as 30,150 to 38,120, showing 7,570 men in our favour. Between 1848 and 1857, under the government of the Emperor, the proportion was as 33,150 to 51,660, giving us an excess over France to the extent of 18,510 men. In the last year of Louis Philippe's reign, there were 32,160 seamen employed in the French navy, and in the English 44,960, or 12,800 seamen less than our own. In 1859 the comparative numbers stood thus—French sailors in public pay, 39,470; English, 70,400—fewer than ours by 30,470. To this argument there was no reply vouchsafed, unless an intemperate volley of abuse can be esteemed such. Again, in 1857, the strength of the French navy was fixed by Imperial decree at 40 line-of-battle ships as a maximum. In 1778 it was 68—in 1794 it was 77—in 1830 it was 53. The Emperor's intention, then, in 1857, which was satisfied with 40, showed no remarkable eagerness to give his navy a disproportionate strength as compared with the rulers who preceded him. But even this intention, moderate as it was, he has not yet carried fully into effect. Our naval attaché to the embassy at Paris, reports the actual number of line-of-battle ships, built and building, in the dockyards of France, on the 1st of January of the present year, as 37. This is the case on a vague misrepresentation of which we were cozened into the expensive scheme of fortifications.

But, it is said, all this is irrelevant. Wooden ships are obsolete as means of defence—the proper comparison lies between iron-plated vessels. Mr. Lindsay gave the House that comparison. In actual numbers the iron-cased ships of every class, afloat or building, amount to thirty-seven French, twenty-six English—but the tonnage of the French vessels is in the aggregate 68,000 tons, and of the English, 106,000 tons. In fact, we are building our mailed frigates twice as strong as those of our neighbour. But to what does the excess of French over English vessels of this class in respect of numbers point? Not to the Emperor's naval ambition but to our own Admiralty's persistent stupidity. As soon as Napoleon perceived that iron-plated vessels would be immensely more efficient than wooden ones, he wisely discontinued building the latter, and appropriated his resources to the construction of the former; whereas our sagacious Board of Admiralty doggedly persevered in the old system until the progress made by the Emperor frightened them out of their self-possession. Then arose the cry, frequently reiterated, that Louis Napoleon was intent upon rivalling and excelling us in naval armaments—a cry under cover of which we have been driven into the expenditure of millions sterling on dockyard fortifications. The whole thing has been a political swindle. The most alarming motives were attributed to the French Emperor to screen from notice the blundering official conservatism of our navy department, and we are now surrounding our dockyards and arsenals with stone walls because the present ruler of France did not think fit to rival our Admiralty lords in dogged stupidity. We lay the sins of our own statesmen on the back of the Emperor, and we hasten to commit greater ones by way of protecting ourselves against his vicarious wickedness. But any stick is good enough with which to beat a dog—and any pretext will serve for an extravagant expenditure of public money.

PALMERSTON IN A RED ROBE.

Our Liberal Premier has been created D.C.L. of the Tory University. The literary value of the distinction is well understood. It is no sign of scholarship, no indication even of intellectual renown. The man on whom it is conferred may be scarcely able to understand the Latin in which its bestowment is announced. He may be a soldier, about whom history is written, but who can hardly write a grammatical despatch. He may be a traveller, whose stories of adventure have been rendered for him into decent English by some hired pen. He may be a busy politician, of whose youthful learning nothing remains but those hackneyed quotations from

Roman poets which the Senate still accept as the tribute that action pays to letters. It is required only that he has done something to make him a celebrity, and nothing to offend the prejudices of the University. The distinction is conferred on Commemoration Day, in the Sheldonian Theatre—the annual saturnalia of the undergraduates. The scene is no doubt a very pretty one; and the proceedings are always very noisy. The reigning fashions in dress are applauded by the ingenuous youths in the gallery as a demonstration of devotion to the fair exhibitors—and the heroes of this day are received with cheers or hisses according to the prevailing taste. Thus Sir James Outram was an object of universal and well-deserved welcome at the late commemoration, while the undergraduates' acquisition in science and living literature were indicated by the doubtful reception accorded to Professor Wheatstone, the electrician, and Mr. Henry Taylor, the author of "Philip Van Artevelde."

But not even the "British Bayard of India" was so greeted as the Viscount Palmerston. The scarred and decorated soldier received an ovation—the Bishop-making Premier a triumph: a classic distinction which newspaper reporters would do well to bear in mind. The cheers that arose when he was presented, we are told, "shook the hall, and must have sent a quiver through the group of Olympian deities figured on the roof." No doubt those sculptured divinities asked of each other if some God-like man had attained his apotheosis, and was about to join their lofty sederer in a chariot of thunder. Perhaps they murmured "non placet" at the prospect of the troubles of earth ascending to their serene abode. Certainly they would veto his admission if they knew the inveterate unrest of his spirit, the obdurate pugnacity of his mind. Dr. Twiss complimented him, it is true, after the fashion of the day, upon his study of Tribonius, and his observance of international law. But it was for no such qualities the undergraduates' gallery suspended its internal feuds to join in screams of acclamation when the red gown was hung upon those remarkable upright shoulders. The youth of Oxford University may be trusted to take a tolerably accurate estimate of the veteran diplomatist. They look on him as stroke oar in a prize boat—as winner of the belt in a hundred boxing-matches—as, in short, the Tom Sayers of Statesmanship. There are supposed to be several schools of Churchmanship at Oxford, from the ritualistic to the rationalistic. But the force of Christianity permanently prevalent there is, without doubt, the muscular. The pompous old dons and the rowdy young freshmen have, at least, this in common—that they believe in no religion that does not make itself felt by the sword, the tipstaff, or the fist. Physical force is with them the ultimate argument of divines as well as of kings. They teach logic, but they don't rely upon it. If any of their own sect go astray from the faith, they have the Court of Arches for his correction. And as to chronic heretics and voluntary schismatics, the legislature may force them upon the University, but the University will make them feel that the Churchman's *alma mater* is but the stepmother of the Dissenter.

Oxford is, therefore, just the place to give Lord Palmerston the heartiest reception he has ever enjoyed. It is at once the nursery and the retreat of Toryism. It tolerated Peel only so long as he was content to risk civil war rather than relax the disabilities of Catholics. It would reject Gladstone if it did not fear to throw his genius entirely into the service of the people. For Russell, and Brougham, and other veterans of Liberalism, it has no honours, no greetings. These it has reserved for the man who began life as a Tory, when Toryism was a compound of stupidity and fanaticism, and has remained a Tory, under the thin disguise of Liberalism, till sixty years of national progress have made Toryism ashamed of its name and its paternity. When Lord Palmerston sneered, the other night, at Mr. Cobden's faith in the pacific influence of Free Trade,—when he bade the greatest of living benefactors to mankind, confine his descendants to commercial treaties, and leave to men of larger capacity the protection of our national independence,—he expressed the creed and the spirit of Oxford. It is a creed of atheistic reliance upon arms, a spirit of insolent superiority to honest industry. They do well at Oxford to invest their doctors of law with red gowns. They should also gird them with swords and cap them with helmets. Their Minerva is a goddess armed for attack as well as for defence. Her weapon is the javelin rather than the shield. Their newly-created doctor has spent his life—a life now too long to have been so wickedly employed, and yet leave time for expiation—in setting nations at each other's throats; in obstructing peaceful progress; in betraying peaceful revolution; in wasting his country's substance; in bringing distrust and

hatred on his country's name. In all this, it may be, he has been but faithful to the traditions of his youth—traditions that are still observed in Oxford. But the great disgrace and calamity is this—that the Liberal party in the House of Commons, the representative of popular rights and interests, submits itself to the leadership of a man who is nowhere so welcome as in the camp of the enemy.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

THANKS to the influence of public opinion directed by the press, the attempt of the ducal and other aristocratic denizens of Whitehall to frustrate, for their own selfish advantage, the completion of one of the greatest metropolitan improvements of modern times, has been defeated. Lord Palmerston, with that proneness to compromise which seems to be, in his eyes, the highest art of statesmanship, proposed to pass the bill for the embankment of the Thames from Blackfriars to Westminster, leaving open for future decision the question as to a public road or a footway from Whitehall to Westminster-bridge. The firmness of Mr. Locke and the aroused feeling of the House saved the country from further and dangerous suspense, and possibly successful intrigues. By a majority of 40—the members of the Government voting in the minority—it was decided on Friday night that there should be a continuous public roadway along the embankment between the two bridges.

Though the public interest has triumphed over private monopoly, the incident illustrates in the most vivid manner the snobbish tendencies of some of our high officials, and the unlooked-for subserviency of a House of Commons' committee. Here was a Government plan for carrying into effect an indispensable public improvement, to be paid for by the public, thrown aside to make way for another scheme, which entirely marred the original design, and was to be carried out at an additional cost to the country of 300,000*l.*, for no other colourable purpose than to save the Duke of Buccleuch the inconvenience of having a public road pass within a hundred yards of Montagu House. The public interest was to be sacrificed in all future time that the Duke might enjoy a seclusion which Royalty has not sought at Buckingham Palace. It would have been in the power of this monopolising peer to build out the public, and thus maintain the privacy of his house and garden, and all the loss sustained would be the view of the river. And in order that he might not make this trifling sacrifice for the public good, we find the Woods and Forests recklessly sacrificing the rights of the nation, and a committee of the House of Commons putting aside the Government plan, refusing to hear evidence against that concocted in the ducal interest, and presenting a report the sole aim of which is to justify a gigantic job.

This audacious aggression upon public rights shows further the immunities enjoyed by great landowners in this country. "A duke can do no wrong," appears to be the maxim of officials and senators. The man who refused sites to Free Church congregations till public indignation was aroused, who, at the present moment, declines to grant an inch of ground for the overgrown town of Hawick to extend itself, and who keeps stopped up a pleasant walk along the banks of the Thames at Richmond, is lauded by sycophantic Mr. Horrigan as a model nobleman and landlord, at the very time that he is seeking to rob the metropolis of its rights. In presence of this great personage a reputed Liberal, Sir John Shelley, makes haste to ignore the public interests of which he is the guardian, and Mr. Gore volunteers a second time to sacrifice the rights of the Crown. It is true that his Grace has another house in town, and half-a-dozen mansions in England and Scotland, in which he may court seclusion. But in the jaundiced eyes of the ducal parasites nothing will avail so long as the public are allowed to come between the wind and his nobility at Montagu House.

This flagrant job is frustrated; but, if the public interest is not again to be betrayed, stringent measures of administrative reform ought to follow. It seems that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, not content with obtaining a renewal of the Duke's lease of Crown property in 1852, against the judgment of the Government, actually concocted this flagrant scheme for depriving the public of the use of its own embankment. It is Mr. Gore, a public servant, who has proposed this, and planned moreover that the nation should pay 300,000*l.* for carrying out the job. Is the Woods and Forests so independent of the Government that such enormities can be permitted to continue? If there is this imperium in imperio at Westminster, what security have we that the interests of the nation will not be again sacrificed at the instigation of Mr. Gore

and his colleagues, who, under the plea of managing Crown lands, are at will disposing of national property? The revelation of this independent position of the Woods and Forests, of their influence in substituting their own schemes for those of the responsible Ministers of the Crown, and their readiness to betray the interests committed to their care, is even more astounding than the Montagu-house job. The best way of preventing any more such scandals as the latter would be to reconstruct the department which hatched it, and to bring Mr. Gore and his colleagues under the complete control of the Executive and the Legislature.

PRESENTIMENT.

Is there any sufficient ground for concluding that the proverbial expression "coming events cast their shadows before" is anything more than a poetical form of describing the effect produced upon the spirits by a confident anticipation of something pretty certain to happen? There are some contingencies to which so many pathways from past and passing experience lead up intelligent and thoughtful minds, that, although still in the future, they may be safely assumed as on the eve of becoming facts, and the foresight of their occurrence will, of course, excite emotions responsive to the events thus anticipated. This, we take it, is, in no sense, what we usually understand by presentiment. There may be reasons numerous and strong enough in a man's own character or course, but known, perhaps, only to himself, which impel him to entertain an assured expectation of something likely to take place of which those who are without his means of forecasting the future see no probability. A banker, for instance, whose reputation stands high in the monetary world, conscious that he has secretly committed several fraudulent breaches of trust, may live under a constant dread of ending his days as a convict—but we should hardly refer to his nervous depression, arising as it does from reasonable apprehension, as the effect of presentiment. We invariably connect the state of mind which we thus characterise as tinged more or less with a supernatural element—or, at any rate, with an element of the nature and causes of which we can give no rational account. Is there any ground for the common belief on this subject? Is presentiment, as interpreted by the great majority of men of all races, climes, and ages, a reality, or a mere fiction of fancy?—and, if it be a reality, what is its legitimate sphere and function?

We assume what, surely, the natural history of man entitles us to do, that human experience does bring to the surface a class of facts, the evidence, the number and the variety of which constitute the solid ground upon which the theory of presentiment ultimately rests. The theory itself may be utterly wrong, but the phenomena with which it deals are not thereby disposed of. We regard those phenomena as undeniable. The cases of presentiment, whatever may be the *rationale* adopted in explanation of them, are too frequent, too marked, too well sustained by proof, and too various in their form and colour, to admit of being shovelled aside into any limbo of scientific nonentities. It does not strike us as worthy of philosophy to cut the knot which it cannot untie, or, in the face of multifarious testimony, to deny the reality of phenomena which, for the time being, at least, it finds itself incompetent to explain. We think it more reasonable to take for granted that the common belief of mankind rests upon a *substratum* of actual occurrences—and that in all parts of the world, and in all times, there have been frequent instances of clear anticipations of future events, the truth, force, and influence of which, can be assigned to the operation of no psychological laws with which we are acquainted. They are too well authenticated to be set aside by point-blank denial. They are too many to be referred to the class of curious coincidences. They are the product of causes which are as yet beyond our reach—but we believe we are fully warranted, nay, we are in reason bound, to receive them as results of the constituted order of things, and that they are as truly entitled to be considered incident to the system under which we live, as are any of the phenomena which we flatter ourselves we are well able to explain.

Presentiments cannot fairly take their place in that rather long catalogue of human experiences which plainly depend upon the operation of some one law, hitherto occult, but a knowledge of which we appear to be closely approaching. To us it has long been an opinion amounting in strength to a conviction, that science is hovering upon the verge of a discovery which will throw a flood of light upon most of the mysterious phenomena met with in the

border regions in which spirit and matter may be said to come in contact. The variety of ways in which a strong will, or a will temporarily, but strongly, excited, seems able to force an access to the mind of another, independently of those means of approach which in all ordinary intercourse between man and man are looked upon as indispensable, points to the probability that there is some undetected medium of communication between mind and matter, available only on conditions which are not commonly present, and which hitherto have been complied with unconsciously only and by accident. The successful investigations which are being pushed into the higher domains of physics, and the more intimate knowledge we are slowly but surely gaining of the forces which, in some way or other, pass from the material to the mental spheres, and vice versa, indicate that the day may be not very remote when the point of connexion between the two will become discernible, and when, as a consequence, numberless phenomena the existence of which we have been compelled to recognise, but the law accounting for which we have been unable to explain, will become as clear as day. But we do not think that presentiment will be much elucidated by this discovery, whatever it may be. The contact in this case is not between one mind and another through some yet unperceived medium of communication, but between a present impression and a future event. It is difficult to see how any increase of our knowledge as to the modes in which physical agencies can act upon mental susceptibilities, or mental agencies can wield physical forces, can lead to a satisfactory solution of this latter phenomenon.

And yet, it would seem to be undeniable that presentiment is always found associated with a disturbed and abnormal condition of the nervous system. Be it what it may, it may be safely taken as indicating disease. There is invariably an unusual, we may even say an unnatural, susceptibility of the nerves precedent to any well-developed instance of presentiment. This might seem, at first sight, to put the phenomenon into the class of mental delusions, the very intensity of which has a tendency to bring about the result imagined to be foreseen, and, doubtless, it does dispose of a large number of cases which the hasty judgment of the world has mixed up with the preternatural. But after every reasonable deduction has been made on this score, there will still remain a considerable variety of instances in which the antecedent impression could not have contributed in any perceptible way to the subsequent event. If it be admitted, therefore, that a disordered or sublimated state of the nervous system is a necessary condition of what we truly call presentiment, we do not see that the reality of the phenomenon is thereby got rid of, nor that its nature is wholly explained.

We are very apt to forget in all our speculations upon this and kindred questions, that the sphere of human existence is but a small section of a much larger one, and that the laws by which we are affected, and with which we either have made ourselves familiar, or may hope to do so, are subordinated to more general laws having a far wider application, and of which we know nothing. May it not have been arranged that, here and there, and under conditions very unfrequently occurring, man should come under the direct operation of one or more of the ordinarily hidden forces which are pre-ordained to play their part in the universal system, but which, having, if we may so say, a very remote and casual bearing upon us and our interests, are wisely screened from human observation? May it not occur that glimpses of somewhat lying beyond the range of our own sectional department of knowledge and experience may be caught from certain positions and under certain conditions, or, rather, that influences projected upon us, from the more general sphere which enwraps that with which we have been connected, should find their way through some rare fissure into the mind, and produce effects there for which it is impossible to give an account derivable from any acquaintance we may have with the limited system with which Infinite Wisdom has allied us?

Is it not just conceivable that strange light may penetrate now and then to human perception from beyond the precincts of that comparatively confined area of being with which we have immediately to do—strange to us, because not referable to any of the laws which lie within reach of our cognisance—but not strange in any sense to the mind that can take in the wider scope of those more general laws to which those which we study are sectional and local? We are but as a petty and distant village of the great Kingdom whose ruler is God. We are governed by our village authorities and laws for the most part, and almost all that happens to us, happens

in connexion with that system of government. But may it not chance that, at intervals, and in individual cases, some law of the Kingdom, utterly unknown in our little sphere, may take effect, and teach us that our village is but a part of the Kingdom, and that, although we are ruled in most things by what is local, it is not impossible for what is general to touch us here and there, and to lead to consequences which nothing local will account for.

The practical conclusion deducible from the foregoing considerations seems to be that presentiment may be admitted as a real phenomenon having important lessons to teach to the race—but that it can never be relied on as a guide of life or a rule of duty. It is not for individual use, but for the public advantage, that any of our kind are brought into closer contact than the commonalty with the higher laws which operate beyond the system with which we are associated. And the very fact that these exceptions to the general rule are made conditional, not upon any exertion of our own will, nor upon any extent of previously acquired knowledge, but upon a disturbed state of the nervous system, may suggest that they are not to be regarded as partaking of the nature of a concession for private ends, but rather of a burden for the purposes of the race. Presentiment has its mission to discharge, and that, too, its mission of mercy—but we doubt whether its errand is ever primarily directed to the individual who may be the subject of this exceptional experience of humanity.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COLONIES.

The writer remembers once being asked by a fair member of the Society of Friends, "Art thou of opinion that the human race, as a whole, is progressing, or dost thou think, with some other persons, that what we call general progress is merely the rise of one nation on the ruins of another?" Our friend had just been reading a new work relating to this subject, and felt staggered in her former view of human progress. Men did not seem greater than in old days; nay, they did not seem so great, for the prophets were gone, and no representatives of their loftiness and clear sight had succeeded them. If we could point to London, in all its vastness, learning, wealth, and power, she could point to Nineveh, Babylon, Athens, and the early fame of Egypt; nay, was there not Rome itself, as great in its ascent as it was pitiful in its fall, speaking of the waxing and waning of nations, and the certain succession of growth and decay? We rested an opinion differing from that of the writer whose words had weighed so heavily in the mind of our friend, on two facts—the progress of steam navigation and land locomotion, and the invention of printing. The divine gift of our Lord we did not think it fair to mention, since that—more indestructible in its effects than both our material facts together—was not in the same way demonstrable as such. Here, however, were two grand agencies for the spread and preservation of civilisation. Henceforth there could be no isolation among nations; henceforth whatever was valuable among one people was certain to reach other peoples, and finally become the property of all. Other nations colonised before England, and their children carried away with them the facts and religions of the mother-land. They wandered over the desert or voyaged over the terrible seas; and their communication with the parent stock was often from that time virtually at an end. Tradition, conflicting at the offset, became radically corrupted in the course of ages, until at last all the ingenuity and learning of the branch people were required to trace in language and ideas its early connexion with the original stock. Let any one who doubts the progress of humanity stand thoughtfully and seriously in the Colonial Department of this International Exhibition of 1862.

The laws, religion, habits, art, science, and literature of this people are the prosperity of all its colonies; the national characteristics are stamped in a magnificent literature, and maintained by an unbroken communication. The colonies can never be separated from the parent land, nor can either or both claim an isolation of race or nation from any other branches of the family of man. There may be differences, and the colonies may cease to be dependencies; but, as far as human reason can judge of human affairs, there must be continued progression, and ultimately—however transitory divisions may assert the contrary—a reunion of all nations, retaining differences, habits, aspirations, and all other peculiarities, but knit together too strongly to render the "game of war" a possibility in the great family. Its history has been full of sin and sorrow, but the same Almighty hand that divided it at Babel will assuredly in the right time reunite it, even by means of its own growth and progress; and then all its earliest and still common aspirations will be realised. This, however, may seem abstract talk, and we are on the threshold of the "colonies" at the Great Exhibition, where there is sufficient to direct the mind from speculation to fact.

We would not take British colonies as the sole representatives of colonial art, or even of colonial progress. The old colonies of Spain—as we have

stated in a preceding paper—exhibit sufficient to indicate wealth, ingenuity, and a large capacity for adding to the general stock of human comforts. Yet still those British colonies and dependencies and ex-dependencies, connected with the old stock by steam, by printing and electricity (omitting for the moment all mention of laws and a common and unbroken history), represent the real and palpable tide of human progress. In fifty different places, scattered over the face of the globe, is Great Britain carrying on her work of colonisation. Here and there her flag has been planted, and her children settled, with the advantage of having as their European agent, to attend to all their interests in the Old World, the nation which sent them forth into new lands. Whatever the quality of the inventive power of Englishmen may be, it is quite certain that Europe can neither invent nor discover anything, the knowledge or possession of which England does not almost immediately absorb, and communicate to her children in all parts of the globe. Her commerce since 1851, according to Mr. Ellison's paper read before the Society of Arts, has advanced 33 per cent. with Europe, 150 per cent. with Asia, 159 per cent. with Africa, 47 per cent. with America, 271 per cent. with Australia, 77 per cent. with all foreign countries, 124 per cent. with British colonies and possessions, and 90 per cent. with the world generally. Thus has Great Britain maintained the real communication by which, in the space of ten years, the products of nations have been exchanged, and even naturalised, to each other's soil. In the Exhibition of 1851 British colonies occupied, in round figures, only 6,000 square feet; in 1862 they occupy a minimum space of 16,000 square feet; and the articles exhibited represent a very different state of art. The electric telegraph has connected colony with colony, and met the utmost advances of steam-navigation more than half-way in maintaining the family communication. The ship carpenter, where steam navigation was impracticable for large cargoes and long distances, has directed his attention to shape, and has reduced long voyages materially, whilst for mail purposes the power of steam, supplementing the power of "clippers" under canvas, has affected the communication still more powerfully. In this respect we are less than seven weeks' distance from Australia, and little more than one week from America; the latter, moreover, having since the last International Exhibition been brought effectually within speaking distance of Europe, by means of the submerged electric cable. Thus the facilities for communication and the advance of commerce have, as was natural, kept pace with each other. The producers of Canada are attended by nearly 2,000 miles of steam communication within the colony itself, and by an amount which can scarcely be computed of that power without its boundaries. And how are British colonists creating a demand and affording the supply in the world's market? Let us see.

We say nothing of the gold-fields, which have broken up, in ten years, more than 640 square miles in the colony of Victoria alone, and enriched Australia by drawing there the "useful sons of Britain" to dig up and use for nobler purposes, what Goldsmith in an absent moment called "the useless ore." We pass over this, and the great ugly pyramid that represents it, to that which it represents—those products and manufactures in themselves useful. The young colony of Queensland exhibits cotton, of an excellent quality according to the best judges, also wool, and a small quantity of silk to show what may be done even in that direction. It also affords, among other excellent woods, the valuable "blue gum tree." From Australia generally the exhibition of grain, fruit, wood, and ores, is extensive, and indicative of great natural wealth. Moreover these differ from other products—manufactures, and works of special artistic skill—in the fact that they represent no art or branch of industry which can by any means be isolated, or confined to a few persons. They are the self-contained elements of national strength, ever increasing in extent and variety. A writer in *Bentley's Miscellany* tells us that the Australian native eats all kinds of reptiles, from the crocodile to the lizard. This, however, must be fast giving place to more Anglo-Australian tastes, for there are few animals that our colonial countrymen are not successfully endeavouring to naturalise among them. Their exhibition of wool attests their skill as sheep-farmers, and the hides they show tell of their vast herds of cattle, which are in many cases so numerous that they have to be hunted into droves from the extensive domains of their owners. Indeed we need scarcely say that the wealth of an Australian is often, like that of the old patriarchs, in his oxen, and sheep, and corn, whilst, instead of many "man-servants and maid-servants," his own sturdy English arms are foremost in the labour that alone of all that earth affords brings with it a real blessing. The reader will not fail to observe much among Australian products that we have not space to describe; and if, in looking upon oils, which are pronounced excellent; and "block sand," which has been already successfully smelted and made into excellent tin; and the "violet wood," which gives whatever it touches the perfume of that favourite flower, and eggs of the fine bird Emu, a model of which has been executed in gold by an enthusiastic native artist, the observer will also remember the noble attempts that are being made to introduce new life—as for instance the salmon-ova, &c., into Australia, he will admit that there is a boundless prospect before that giant colony. The Australian department also contains salted meat, which bids fair to add a flourishing item to the colonial exports. To turn for a moment to one item

of imports, we find in the columns of a commercial contemporary that our Australian friends drink a large quantity of tea, or else make what they do drink of it very strong. We wish they may carry away no custom of the old or young ladies of England more pernicious than that.

In manufactures also Australia, and New Zealand—for we cannot individualise—have made rapid progress during the last ten years. Much of this, however, we have referred to in former papers, and have not space at present to do more than reaffirm the excellency of many of these works and the interest to civilisation which attaches to them all. Since the unfortunate war in America began, colonisation seems to have set in towards the Pacific. Local government has set all British colonies on their own British legs, and another decade of years will show a greater progress still, if the same blessing rest upon England in the time to come that has so bountifully accompanied her during the eventful period since 1851.

Great interest now attaches to Canada and British Columbia, and every object seems to meet with close attention. The huge timber piles and spars are closely scanned, and the works of art are frequently, as we have observed, critically compared with those of the United States. And if in many respects the South American woods, in durability, for ship-building and other purposes, exceed in value those of Anglo-America, it is certain that there is much—as for instance the favourite yellow pine, which we before mentioned—that has no equal, whilst in agriculture, and all that relates to it, the Canadas are taking rapid strides even in advance of the United States, and, of course, have already outstripped comparison with the States of South America. In corn we believe the Canadian produce far surpasses that of the United States both in quality and quantity per acre; and we are certain that the agricultural implements exhibited are of first-class workmanship, and worthy of a people who are resolved to at least hold their own in the march of intellect, industry, enterprise, and independence.

But, returning to the idea with which we set forth, may not all this progress be checked, and nations pass once more from "growth to decay"? They might; they may, if that which belongs to them as nations be alone considered; but stand with us, reader, in this International Exhibition, and say whether you can understand a real return of any civilised people to barbarism. Such has been the case. True, when the civilisation belonged to themselves alone. We know not what may eventually result from the present war in America; but we do know (always judging, as men, by human rules), that all that is most valuable in the great Republic, belongs now to humanity—to human history, ay, and to human property, and to all time. The history of England in our times, and henceforth, can never be what the history of Rome was, because the English people can never pretend to make the term London, or even England, synonymous with the terms British Empire or human race. Self-government, the old chartered right of Englishmen, has, in these last ten years, planted its foot firmly on British colonial soil. Even the *Times* now holds aloft the (to it) novel doctrine that when the colonies think proper to take all the responsibilities of Government on themselves they are at liberty to do so. There is, therefore, a race on foot now, such as the world never saw before. The Exhibition of 1862 acquires solemnity when we remember that what there is now of truth and permanent value can never more be destroyed. Nations may fall, and others may rise on their ruins, but the ruins will give all that is most valuable up to the new comers, stamped on endurable history, and consecrated to human use and progression. We address not a word of this to national pride; we shall not be supposed to have written it in the interest of commerce, or mechanical arts alone. There is the higher object still of looking from this vast field upon all the past, and to all the future of humanity, and tracing the Almighty Finger in the darkness of the past, and among the mists of the future, guiding all human intellect, and worth, and skill, to some goal, however distant, of blessedness and peace.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Crown Prince of Prussia left Osborne on Thursday afternoon for the Continent.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Bidulph and Captain Grey, arrived in London on Saturday, and visited the Great Exhibition. The Prince afterwards drove to Marlborough House and Buckingham Palace, and returned to Osborne.

The Hessian princes have been visiting the lions of London, and have returned to the Continent.

On Friday, the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Hohenlohe, visited Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at St. Clare. On the same day the Queen presented privately the insignia of the Order of the Garter to Prince Louis.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg left Osborne on Saturday.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise attended the service at Whippingham Church.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

General Prim, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces, from Mexico, has arrived at Southampton. The public business of Parliament will be finished by the 20th inst., and it will be prorogued about a week later.—*Spectator*.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived at Liverpool at a quarter-past six p.m. on Sunday. He was received with much enthusiasm. The Mayor and Mr. Anthony Bower were in waiting to receive his Highness, who travelled by a special train.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner on Saturday evening Prince Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marchioness of Ely, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lady Louisa Cavendish, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Countess Castiglioni, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley, the Countess Cowley, Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Evelyn Ashley, &c. Lady Palmerston after dinner had a numerously attended assembly.

Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her intention of conferring the rank of his Royal Highness on Prince Louis of Hesse. The Royal pair intend to reside chiefly at Frogmore and Clarence House, St. James's, which the Queen has placed at their disposal. They will thus be enabled to assist in filling up the blank in the Royal circle which the nation has not ceased to deplore, and to co-operate in assuaging the great grief which as yet "knows no retiring ebb." The young prince comes of an excellent stock—that of Hesse-Darmstadt, not of Electoral Hesse. He is the nephew and probable future heir of the reigning duke. In the interim, before his accession to the honours of his house, he will dwell in England.—*Observer*.

The three ornaments (candelabra) in silver presented to Prince Louis of Hesse and Princess Alice, were the joint gift of the Queen and Prince Consort. The design of the wedding lace worn by her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse at her marriage was made by Ruth Coxeter, a pupil of the School of Design, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Law and Police.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—On Thursday the two actions pending before the Scotch Court of Session between Miss Longworth and Major Yelverton, were brought to a conclusion. The decision of the Lord Ordinary was in both cases against the lady. Lord Ardmillan decided that the Scotch marriage has not been proved, and in the second case, in which Major Yelverton craved the court to put Miss Longworth "to silence," he also decided in favour of the Major; and awarded costs. It is not likely that this decision will close these proceedings; in all probability it will be appealed against.

THE HAMPSHIRE MURDER.—John Jacob Gilbert, a ticket-of-leave man, accused of the murder of Miss Hall, the daughter of Mr. Hall, of Midgham Farm, Fordingbridge, whilst on her way to church on Sunday week, has been committed for trial on the charge. It was clearly shown that he was near the scene of the murder about the time of its commission, that he was found in possession of portions of the deceased's dress, and that his own clothes were marked with blood and covered with mud, as if he had been concerned in a severe struggle. The young lady's father is said to be dangerously ill.

Obituary.

DEATH OF ROBERT MILLIGAN, Esq.—The *Bradford Observer* of Thursday announces the death of this gentleman, on the 1st inst. He was the first mayor on the municipal incorporation of the borough, and subsequently in three successive Parliaments he became their representative in the House of Commons. As a citizen, he manifested great and practical interest in the various benevolent and educational institutions of the town; and his cheerful and pleasant manners, combined with the unvarying openness and honesty of his dealings, secured for him the esteem and confidence of all classes of the commercial community. As a politician, he was a staunch Liberal; he took a deep and active interest in the emancipation of the West Indian slaves, and in the cause of Parliamentary and Municipal Reform. He has died esteemed and regretted; is followed by the "honour, love, and obedience" that should accompany old age, and will survive for many years in the grateful memories of those by whom he was best known, and is now most sincerely lamented. The funeral, which took place on Saturday in the Undercliffe Cemetery, near Bradford, was a public one, and notwithstanding that the weather was excessively wet, there was a very large attendance. Many of the Bradford tradesmen kept the shutters of their shop windows closed during the obsequies. Instead of walking in procession from Bradford, to join the funeral cortège, as had been intended, the members of the Bradford Town Council, magistrates, and other gentlemen, employed carriages, in consequence of the pouring rain. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Drs. Campbell and Godwin. In the chapel, Dr. Campbell read passages of Scripture and prayed, and the venerable Dr. Godwin delivered the address. The first portion of the service at the grave was taken by Dr. Campbell, and the service was concluded by Dr. Godwin. The whole was very solemn and impressive. The deceased was interred in a new vault, near the Dissenters' Chapel.

Miscellaneous News.

MR. ISAAC PITMAN, the inventor of phonography, has been presented with an elegant bronze time-piece and side vase, with a purse of 350*l.*, by many friends of the phonetic system, in token of their high appreciation of its excellence, and of his untiring and unselfish labours in its extension.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY are to be once more assisted by Government. The Admiralty have undertaken to take a new survey of the bed of the ocean between Ireland and America, and will lend vessels for laying the cable. Should the line be laid successfully, Government will further pay the company 14,000*l.* a year as long as the cable is in working order.

A REFORM DEMONSTRATION of non-electors was held in Wakefield on Tuesday week, and a piece of plate, of the value of 120*l.*, was presented to Mr. W. H. Leatham. 3,762 non-electors of the borough subscribed to the testimonial. An address of a very warm character was also presented to the honourable gentleman, ending with the wish that the day would soon "dawn" when he would be returned unopposed for the borough of Wakefield.

THE MIDDLESEX CORONERSHIP.—CENTRAL DISTRICT.—The nomination of candidates took place on Friday at Marylebone. Dr. Lankester, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Cameron were successively proposed, and the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Cameron retiring in his favour. The polling took place on Monday, and ended in the return of Dr. Lankester by a majority of from 5 to 18. 2,200 freeholders voted. The official declaration of the poll is to be made this afternoon.

THE REGISTRATION.—It should be borne in mind that all poor-rates and assessed taxes due in respect of 10*l.* qualifications in cities and boroughs previous to 5th January last must this year be paid on or before the 19th instant (the 20th falling on a Sunday, or the voter will be excluded from the register. All claims to be placed on the register of county voters must be sent in by the 19th instant. Persons already on the register need not make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.

A SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE has been opened at Chatham. This is a kind of club provided with books and in-door amusements, a racket-court, a fives-court, and skittle-alley. Admission costs one penny a week, and already 1,500 soldiers, one-fourth of the Chatham garrison, have put down their names as members. The building, which cost 5,000*l.*, was erected by subscription, and is still in debt, and the whole arrangements are based on the plans carried out by Captain Pilkington Jackson at Gibraltar.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—A numerous and influential deputation waited on Lord Palmerston at Cambridge House, on Saturday, to induce his lordship to advise the granting of a charter to the Catholic University of Dublin. After hearing the statement of several speakers, Lord Palmerston replied that he could hold out no hopes of such a charter being granted. He believed mixed education to be the best for Ireland, and as the university was a denominational one, to grant it a charter would be a retrograde movement.

BANQUET TO THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet on Saturday in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt. His Highness was present, and the company included a large number of distinguished personages. In responding to the toast of his health, the Viceroy spoke very warmly of the hospitality and kindness which he had received since he came to England. Mr. Disraeli, in a genial speech, responded to the toast of the House of Commons, and amongst the other speakers was M. Chevalier, who, as a juror of the International Exhibition, acknowledged the toast of their healths.

THE THIRD GREAT FLOWER-SHOW of the season took place in the Royal Horticultural Gardens on Wednesday. In most respects it was an extremely fine one. The orchids proved, as usual, a centre of attraction. The pelargoniums were in rich variety. Among the fuchsias there were some fine samples of shape and colour of flower. Many of the begonias and caladiums were extremely meritorious. One of the gems of the show was an exquisite Japanese lily, wonderfully elegant in shape and singular in marking. The show of fruit was very fine.

THE LATE GENERAL BRUCE.—As the coffin of the late General Bruce was removed from the hearse, on Wednesday, a wreath was observed. These simple but significant words told its story—"A last token of love and respect from Albert Edward and Alice." The *Dunfermline Press* says that the deceased general was almost to the last unconscious of any great or immediate danger. Taking leave of his physician on the last night of life with a cheerful air that betokened expectation of speedy convalescence and soon meeting again, the dream was broken by these words—"I am afraid, general, it must be a farewell." "Is it so?" was the reply; "then good night. I die in peace; I die happy."

THE CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS SHOW at Battersea-park closed on Wednesday. The influx of visitors kept increasing from day to day while it lasted, and the last day was not the least attended of all. The exhibition has been a necessary adjunct to the International Exhibition on the other side of the river, and has completely shown that, however foreigners may in some departments rival, and even surpass, our manufacturers, they have no chance whatever in competition with our farmers, breeders, and graziers. Financially, the meeting will be a loss to the society of several thousand pounds; but it has gained in prestige, and in a large accession of members. On Wednesday, one French

merino lamb was sold for 200 guineas to go to Pomerania, and three Saxony merinos for 600*l.*, to go to Australia. There has been a good sale of steam ploughs.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST has been proceeding during the week at Wimbledon, the weather for the most part being unfavourable. Captain Heaton and Mr. Moir have been the most successful marksmen. The rifle contest between eleven members of the House of Lords and eleven members of the House of Commons took place on Saturday, and excited considerable interest. The Lords won the match by sixty-two points. For the Queen's prize, Walton, 17th West York (Knaresbro'), scored 46, and there being no tie, he will receive the silver medal. An unfortunate circumstance has arisen in reference to the competitors for the Queen's prize, the rifles of a considerable number of them having been found to be of a narrower bore than is allowed by the regulations. Their owners, amongst whom is Edward Ross, the ex-champion, are therefore disqualified, and much disappointment has been caused.

THE NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—The long agitated question of a new bridge at Blackfriars has at last been settled. There was for a long time a dispute whether the bridge should have three or five arches, and after a decision was made in favour of the larger number, there were no fewer than five designs sent in by as many eminent architects, at an estimated cost varying from 230,000*l.* to 308,000*l.* The Common Council of the City met on Thursday to consider those plans, which appeared all to be so admirable that one of the members jocularly suggested they could not go wrong if they put them all into a hat and drew out one at hazard. A show of hands was taken upon the plans in succession, and eventually the choice of a large majority of the Council fell on the design of Mr. Cubitt, the span of whose centre arch is 189 feet, the side arches 176 feet, with a headway above high water of 27 feet. The estimated cost is 265,000*l.* On Monday Messrs. Peto and Betts, the contractors for the bridge, commenced its construction. It will require twenty months to complete.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Last evening Mr. J. H. Pepper gave, for the first time, a highly interesting lecture on some of the more striking scientific objects in the International Exhibition. Commencing his discourse with the improved lucifer-match, which lights only when placed in contact with the amorphous phosphorus placed on the box, and is perfectly harmless in itself; the lecturer commented upon a variety of subjects, including aluminium, precious stones, the potter's art, gas-meters, signals for vessels, and the manufacture of those charming tints, mauve and magenta. As an additional attraction to this lecture, several models of the inventions and specimens of artistic manufacture are exhibited, the most attractive, perhaps, being some rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, lent by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, which would make a dowry for a duchess. Mr. Pepper, whose excellent lectures are invariably listened to with unrearred attention, succeeded in entertaining and instructing a crowded audience for the space of an hour, and was most cordially applauded at the conclusion.—*Daily Telegraph*, July 3rd.

MESSRS. BRIGHT AND COBDEN ON FINANCIAL REFORM.—At the last meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, letters from Mr. Bright, M.P., and Mr. Cobden, M.P., were read. Of Mr. Bright's epistle the following is a passage:—"I am afraid the question of direct taxation is not making much progress. With an expenditure so enormous as that of our Government, I see no chance of anything being done; and reduced expenditure can only come from some great calamity and suffering to the people, or from a revolution of opinion on all questions of foreign policy, such as at present I see little chance of. Perhaps what is gradually coming upon our unfortunate country may bring some men to their senses." Mr. Cobden wrote as follows:—"There can be no doubt that to abolish customs duties would be, both in a moral and politico-economical sense, one of the greatest reforms the world could witness. I suppose that, because the boon would be so universal and so great, mankind will be slow to adopt it; for the greatest truths seem to struggle the longest for recognition, even when they are the most obvious to those who will examine them." The Chairman (Mr. J. R. Jeffrey) suggested that Mr. Bright should be informed that he was mistaken in the supposition that the cause was making little progress, the contrary being manifest from the great addition to the number of members since the lecturing operations commenced, the lively interest exhibited, the committees formed in the various towns visited, and the prospect of still greater success from perseverance in similar modes of agitation.

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.—Wednesday was the anniversary of the founders and benefactors of the University of Oxford, and, as usual on such occasions, many noblemen and gentlemen connected with the University paid a visit to the Heads of Houses, and the city itself was enlivened by the presence of a large number of distinguished guests. It is the custom of the University to confer the honorary degree of D.C.L. on some gentlemen distinguished as statesmen or in the walks of science and art at each commemoration, and on this occasion the following were those who accepted the honour offered to them:—The Brazilian Envoy; Lord Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P.; Sir E. W. Head, Bart., K.C.B., late Governor-General of Canada; Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram; Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P., Solicitor-General; Dr. A. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; Thomas Watson, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Phy-

sicians; Charles Wheatstone, Esq., F.R.S., the electrician; and Henry Taylor, Esq. The noble Premier was received with much enthusiasm. The under-graduates, with their usual license, cheered the ladies in pink, and they cheered the ladies in green, they cheered "all the ladies that wanted to get married," and with the true wisdom of fools refused to cheer "the ladies who won't be married." They cheered Jeff. Davis, and groaned over old Abe. General Butler they covered with execrations, and blessed Lord Dundreary and "any other man." At the Town Hall, in answer to an address from the Corporation, complimenting Lord Palmerston on the wisdom, vigour, and firmness by which he had secured both the peace and dignity of his country, Lord Palmerston replied with his usual grace, allotting the lion's share to the "able and distinguished statesmen with whom it had been his good fortune to be associated," and recommending a reconciliation between "town and gown."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The distribution of prizes for the session of 1861-62 took place at a meeting held on Tuesday, July 1st, at which Mr. James Stanfeld, LL.B., M.P., took the chair. There were present Dr. Booth, Mr. Enfield, Sir Francis Goldsmith, M.P., Mr. Gibson, Mr. Grote, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Willis, Mr. Wood, Mr. Busk, and Mr. Brown. The first Andrews' Scholarship, for mathematics, 85*l.*, was awarded to Horatio Nelson Grimley; the second, or extraordinary scholarship, 60*l.*, to Mr. Benjamin Kisch; the Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, 20*l.* a-year for three years, to Mr. Job Bradford; and the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, 15*l.* a-year, tenable for two years, for general proficiency and good conduct in the first year, to Augustus Samuel Wilkins. First prizes were then awarded for Natural History and Astronomy to Edward H. Busk, William Scarnell Lean, and Frank Thorowgood; for Latin, to J. Edwin Odgers and Numa E. Hartog; for Greek, to Augustus S. Wilkins, Joseph Estlin Carpenter, and Isaac N. Carvalho; for Hebrew, to Numa E. Hartog; for English, to Augustus S. Wilkins and Temple A. Orme; for French, to Arundel Tagg and George Kitson; for German, to Frederick W. V. Peterson and Charles J. Albrecht; for Italian, to Frederick W. V. Peterson; for Mathematics, to Philip Magnus, Joseph Estlin Carpenter, George William Brown, and Robert Harris; for Analytical Chemistry, to Robert Colman; for Geology, to Philip Mason, Arthur Radford, and Isaac N. Carvalho; for Mineralogy and Palaeontology, to George Walter Knox; for Zoology, to Philip Mason; for Architecture, to Rowland Plumb and Benjamin Corser; for Civil Engineering, to John Hawthorn Kitson; for Philosophy of Mind and Logic, to Edward Brodie Cooper and John Jefferson; for Political Economy, to Theodore Waterhouse; and for Jurisprudence, to Richard Bailey Pugh. An English Essay prize, on "The Expediency or Inexpediency of Encouraging the Cultivation of the Vernacular Celtic Languages still existing in Great Britain and Ireland," was awarded to the Rev. George C. Geldart, B.A.; and a Latin Prose Essay prize given by the Reading-room Society, on "The Successive Incipient Efforts at the Invasion of Persia by the Greeks before Alexander the Great," to Augustus Samuel Wilkins. On the 16th of June, the day appointed by the founder, the Atkinson Morley Surgical Scholarship of 45*l.* per annum, tenable for three years, was awarded by the Council, on the report of the Faculty, to William John Smith.

The electric light has been started at Dungeness permanently since the 6th inst.

The *People's Gazette* of Berlin has the following curious paragraph:—"Many Protestant clergymen in Germany having complained that persons of both sexes are in the habit of sleeping during the sermon, a new plan has been adopted to keep them awake. The beadles, furnished with long wands, keep moving about the church and lightly touch those whom they catch napping. This plan has been already tried with success in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha." [Would not rousing sermons be better?]

MR. W. H. SEWARD.—A man, I should think, under five feet in height, and of some sixty years of age; small made, with small delicate hands and feet, and a small wiry body, scanty snow-white hair, deep set clear gray eyes, a face perfectly clean shaved, and a smooth colourless skin of a sort of parchment texture! Such were the outward features that struck me at once. He was in his office when first I saw him, dressed in black, with his waistcoat half unbuttoned, one leg over the side of his arm-chair, and a cigar stuck between his lips. Barring the cigar and the attitude, I should have taken him for a shrewd, well-to-do attorney, waiting to hear new client's business. You are at ease with him at once. There are a frankness and *bonhomie* about his manner which render it to my mind a very pleasant one. In our English phrase Mr. Seward is good company. A good cigar, a good glass of wine, and a good story, even if it is *tant soit peu risqué*, are pleasures which he obviously enjoys keenly. Still, a glance at that spare hard knit frame, and that clear bright eye shows you that no pleasure, however keenly appreciated, has been indulged in to excess throughout his long laborious career. And, more than that, no one who has had the pleasure of seeing him among his own family can doubt about the kindness of his disposition. It is equally impossible to talk much with him without perceiving that he is a man of remarkable ability. He has read much, especially of modern literature—travelled much—and seen much of the world of man as well as that of books.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

Literature.

WILLIAM PITT.*

There are many minds even now in whose view George III. was the father of his country, and Pitt the "heaven-born Minister," raised up by a kind Providence to carry out the plans of so gracious a Sovereign. The conviction has survived the stern evidence of so many facts that, perhaps, it is not probable that it will now yield to any assault; but if anything could disturb this flattering estimate of men, from the consequences of whose rule England is suffering at this hour, and must suffer for generations to come, it would be the light thrown upon the period by Lord Stanhope's biography. If, however, a more intimate acquaintance tend rather to lower than to exalt our conceptions of these two Tory idols, this is not the design of the work. Written in a style which, if it lacks every element of brilliancy, is pleasant and interesting, and inspired throughout by a feeling of intense sympathy with Pitt and his policy, it is by far the most able and skilful defence of the great Minister that has appeared in our literature. It is likely to have the more effect, because of the apparent striving after impartiality, which yet always ends in a zealous advocacy of all that was said and done, not only by Pitt himself, but by his adherents. The position was somewhat awkward when Pitt and Addington—both champions of the same principles—stood opposed to each other; but it presents no difficulty to Lord Stanhope. Pitt was right—Addington was right—the King was right—everybody was right, except Fox and the little knot of impracticable Whig statesmen whose misfortune it is, in these volumes, to be always in the wrong.

It is, certainly, somewhat surprising to find how one, who is so anxious to preserve the judicial character, can be so unsparing in his condemnation of Fox. It is true that a measure of justice is done to his great oratorical powers, and that we have no right to complain if our author reprobate a policy to which he is heartily opposed. But we do often marvel at the severe judgments passed upon some of his acts, and especially at the spirit which is everywhere apparent. One example will illustrate our meaning. The formation of the Addington administration was regarded with favour by very few of its contemporaries. Even Dundas whispers in Pitt's ears his conviction that it must at once crumble to pieces. Fox designated it a "notorious juggle," and there is no doubt that his view was shared by numbers not only of his own friends but of Pitt's supporters also. Yet the comment of Lord Stanhope is—"Fox, 'though most kind and generous to his political 'or private friends, seldom in his correspondence 'shows any candour to his adversaries.'" This may be true; but not only does such a charge need to be greatly qualified, but this is no illustration of it. Never was a political arrangement less desirable or more unintelligible to bystanders, who knew nothing of the secret history, and could not fail to suspect some mysterious reason for a policy which appeared so puerile. To cite Fox's judgment of the miserable trifling with our national interests indicated in the elevation of such an incarnation of mediocrity as Addington to the post of Prime Minister as proof of his want of candour, serves only to betray the animus of the critic.

But even with such a disposition in the writer, his narrative of the closing years of Pitt's life is not a pleasing picture for his friends to contemplate. The more favourable parts of his administration, indeed, are here brought out in strong colours, and the disagreeable topics are touched as lightly as a regard to historic fidelity will permit, but the results attained are too manifest to be concealed, and they reflect little credit on the author of a policy which purchased for England a series of defeats and reverses, by an expenditure the most profuse and extravagant. In 1801, when Pitt quitted office he left this country exhausted by the most costly war in which she had ever engaged, and eager to rush into a peace in which, as it was well said at the time, every one rejoiced, yet of which every one was ashamed. In his second brief administration, which was closed by his death in 1806, he succeeded in augmenting the already oppressive burdens of the nation and in subjecting her to still further humiliation. An enormous debt—a succession of grave national disasters—the elevation of the power against which he had struggled for so many years to the very acme of glory, with the whole Continent of Europe crouching at its feet—compensated only by those victories of our fleet which alone saved our national name from utter disgrace—were not very brilliant results to be attained by a great

Minister, than whom no man since the Revolution has held power so long or wielded it with so strong a hand.

We are told in reply that had he lived a few years longer he would have seen the whole reversed, and that we must credit him with the successful results of Wellington's Peninsular campaigns and with the overthrow brought on Napoleon by his own insensate folly. We demur to such a mode of judgment. It is true that the principles of Pitt's policy in relation to Napoleon were (whether fortunately or unfortunately for England we do not now determine), followed by his successors; but at least the military administration was characterised by a vigour that had not marked it before, and they who infused into it that spirit—perhaps, more than all, the great general who inspired others with something of his own temper—should be crowned with the laurels of the victory they achieved. After all, it was not to Pitt's favourite plan of grand coalitions in which England was to bear the burden while others reaped the chief benefits, that the final success against Napoleon was to be mainly attributed. By English hearts and English hands the deliverance of Europe was wrought out, for not till the Peninsular battles had shown that the mighty conqueror was not invincible, was it possible again to reunite the fragments of the great alliance which had been shattered on the plains of Austerlitz. We have no wish to detract from the fame to which Pitt is justly entitled. Even while deeming him mistaken in much of his policy, we cannot but admire the heroic spirit with which he met misfortune, the stern front which he presented to the strokes of adversity, the lofty courage which taught him never to despair of his country, and the energy with which he sought to retrieve the defeats he sustained. In the same spirit in which, while a mere stripling, he encountered single-handed the serried ranks of his Parliamentary opponents, did he afterwards oppose the gigantic forces of the French Empire, and the marvellous genius of the military despot at its head. In both cases we do full honour to the heroism of the statesman, irrespective altogether of our views as to the wisdom of the ends he sought and the course he pursued.

There is a sad contrast between the early and later years of Pitt's government. In the first, his chivalrous opposition to a coalition, whose great numerical strength happily proved no compensation for its sad moral weakness—his resistance to the excessive and ever-growing power of the great aristocratic houses—his sympathies with the cause of liberty, and the general vigour and wisdom of his administration, command both respect and approbation. Here, too, we meet with nothing but success. The mighty political confederacy which threatened to crush him was scattered like chaff; his power became so established that resistance at last was found to be hopeless; tranquillity was established abroad, and contentment reigned at home; and for some years the growing prosperity of the nation was the statesman's best reward. In the latter period, he is the agent of the fierce and unreasoning passions by which the English aristocracy of both sections, and still more the King himself, were influenced, throwing aside all hopes of political or financial reform to accomplish one favourite idea, earning the plaudits of all friends of despotism, compensating for the feebleness of his military rule by the sternness of his domestic policy, and doomed, as the issue, to meet the coldness of a King whom he had served too well, to be deserted by colleagues whose rancorous spirit he had too deeply imbibed, and to weep over the fall of coalitions which he had paid too dearly to establish. We are quite willing to exonerate him from the charge of being the author of the revolutionary war, and to admit that in its commencement he yielded to the sway of fiercer spirits, especially of some of the Whig seceders. But on him must rest the responsibility of the way in which the war was conducted, and the ill success with which it was attended.

One of his defenders complains of Lord Macaulay's assertion that, "in such an emergency and with such means, such a statesman as Richelieu, as Louvois, as Chatham, as Wellesley, would have created in a few months one of the finest armies in the world, and would soon have discovered and brought forward generals worthy to command such an army." It is said in effect that there was then no available genius in the British army—that the King desired military distinction for his son, and in other cases was resolute in his adherence to military routine—that, in short, Pitt did the best he could under the circumstances. It is to be remembered, however, that his father had to encounter similar or even greater difficulties, and that he did just what his son failed to do—that the dearth of military talent never seemed to be greater, nor was England's military reputation ever lower than when Chatham took the helm—that by his

own genius he transformed the whole aspect of affairs—that he not only laid wise plans but found men competent to execute them, and thus raised his country from a state of feebleness to a position of commanding influence. Never was there a greater contrast than between the results of the military administration of the father and the son. Lord Macaulay's critic indeed contends that while he debits Pitt with all the defeats by land, he will not suffer him to have the glory of the successes won by sea. It was scarcely wise to direct attention to the management of naval affairs, for still graver reflections may be cast on Pitt for his conduct in that department. As to the army, it can only be said that he was too subservient to the King—too much disposed to depend on foreign allies—unskillful in his plans, unhappy in his selection of agents. In the navy, he is open to the heavier accusation of suffering his fraternal affection to blind his eyes to defects that all others could see, and to lead him to trust the honour and safety of the nation to hands notoriously incompetent. It did not suit the critic to refer to Lord Macaulay's remarks on this point. If he denies Pitt the honour of the naval victories he justifies himself by arguments it would be difficult to answer. "The English navy (he says) no mismanagement could ruin; but during a long period, whatever mismanagement could do was done. The Earl of Chatham, without a single qualification for high public trust, was made by fraternal partiality First Lord of the Admiralty, and was kept in that great post during two years of a war in which the very existence of the State depended on the efficiency of the fleet. He continued to doze away and trifled away the time which ought to have been devoted to the public service, till the whole mercantile body, though generally disposed to support the Government, complained bitterly that our flag gave no protection to our trade." Thus compelled to sacrifice the relative whom he had patronised too long, Pitt was fortunate in finding an able administrator in Lord Spencer; but with the recollection of Lord Chatham's miserable inefficiency we can scarcely say that he retrieved on the sea the reputation forfeited by the policy pursued by land.

We admit at once that he was continually hampered and crippled by the King, excessive deference to whom was one of his great weaknesses. It was this which led to the apparent inconsistencies that marked his conduct in 1801, his retirement from office in February, and his willingness to return in March—this that drew from him the pledge never again to urge the Catholic claims—this that made him acquiesce in the exclusion of Fox from a share in the spoils of a victory to which he had contributed so largely, and so left the great statesman shut up to a cabinet of "Roses and Dundases"—this that induced him to trust an English army to the Duke of York, and so insure disappointment and defeat, the waste of precious lives and the loss of national prestige. It is said in defence, that Fox, on his accession to office in 1806, displayed even greater subserviency to the King, but the excuse is a very lame one, and in fact has weight only with the idolators of the great Whig orator. We do not belong to that number, and therefore the *tu quoque* argument fails to reach us altogether.

The popularity of George III. it is not difficult to understand. The contrast between him and the grandfather who preceded him is sufficient to explain the favour with which he was regarded in his own time—the still wider interval that divides him from his son accounts for the lingering regrets with which the "good old days" were remembered in the next generation. As the one-eyed man is a king among the blind, so he, with all his faults, is well entitled to take the first place among the Georges. Still, Lord Stanhope's volumes confirm the impression of his narrowness, his obstinacy, his selfishness, and his insincerity. There have been many worse kings, but few who have done greater mischief to this country. That the American colonies must ultimately, perhaps soon, have become independent, and that their independence was an issue to be desired, not deprecated, we at once admit; but it was an evil that it was attained too soon, and in a way which left behind seeds of enmity that bear fruit at this very hour. That Great Britain and Ireland should have one Parliament was an object of the first importance to the prosperity of both, but it was not desirable that this union should be so accomplished as to widen a breach already too great between Roman Catholic and Protestant, and to prepare the way for a conflict that threatened to divide the empire. That the revolutionary violence of France might at length have compelled England to arm in defence of her constitutional liberty is possible, but it could not be for the profit of this country that she should become the principal in a Continental war, and that her name should become identified with the defence of all the effete despots of Europe. As regards domestic

* Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt. By Earl STANHOPE. Vol. III. and IV.

policy, it was necessary that the power of the great houses, which threatened rapidly to become an oligarchy, should be curtailed, but it was not for the interest of public morality that this should be done by the system of chicanery, insincerity, and intrigue which marked the monarch's dealings with his Ministers. Lord Stanhope, desirous to exalt George III., and, in fact, endorsing the King's own assertion (one of the most absurd he ever made) that he was an old Whig, furnishes sufficient evidence to prove that for these errors in the policy of the State the monarch was personally responsible.

In answer to these allegations, we are told to remember his private virtues, and many and affecting are the anecdotes told in illustration of this point. The plea is utterly irrelevant. We appreciate, as highly as any one, the advantages the country derived from the decorous character of the Court, but these cannot hide from us the gross errors of the Cabinet. The loss of half the empire, the contraction of millions on millions of debt which hang like a millstone round our necks, the arrest of all measures of progress for half-a-century, the embittering of old feuds between rival religions and rival peoples, the precipitating of American independence and the procrastinating of Catholic emancipation until it lost all the grace of concession, were terrible evils, for which it is a poor recompense to know that the King was a faithful husband, a regular attendant at church, and a devout utterer of all the responses in the Liturgy. We find nothing in him indicative of high-souled patriotism, but many proofs of his desire to make his own will supreme, of his inability to comprehend his true position as a constitutional monarch, and of his bitter resentment of all opposition to his narrow ideas. Despite the eminent service Pitt rendered him in a time of great extremity, he suffered a difference of opinion on the Catholic question to produce an utter alienation, transferred his affection and confidence to one whom he found to be a more submissive tool, and was the main cause of the wretched Addington imbroglio. Lord Stanhope dwells on his contributions to the Patriotic Fund, but very cursory is his notice of the large sums that had to be voted in payment of his debts. Everywhere he writes in a spirit of fervid loyalty, but the facts are too strong, and prove conclusively that England suffered more from the weakness of the Third George than from the wickedness of others of its princes.

We cannot enter into the story of the Addington administration, which occupies so large a portion of these volumes; Lord Stanhope's object being fully to justify Pitt without reflecting on "the Doctor," who is evidently a great favourite with our author. We have read carefully through his defence of Pitt, and are bound to say that he thoroughly vindicates his hero from the charges commonly made against him. It must now be confessed that the ostensible reason of Pitt's resignation was the real one, and that the not unreasonable suspicions of some unexplained cause of the political movements of the time were not justified by facts. We do not think, however, that the attempt to justify his subsequent proceedings is so successful. The pledge to support Addington in his mad attempt to bear the burden of Atlas on the shoulders of a pygmy was rashly given, and we must add very poorly kept. We watch with some curiosity the gradual fading away of cordiality into indifference, of indifference into a silence implying censure, of silence into open and avowed hostility—the descent from "yours affectionately," through "yours sincerely," to "your faithful and obedient servant"—and we confess ourselves at a loss to justify the change of Pitt's conduct. Of course the alienation was what might have been anticipated, and what friends on both sides did their best to increase. Pitt's return to office was a necessity for the country, and could not have been long delayed; but unfortunately his own conduct in retirement was not dignified, and his re-instatement was so badly managed that he found himself almost isolated, and entered on a new career in office amid circumstances that brought him no honour, and soon hurried him to a premature grave. That he was one of the ablest men that ever ruled this nation, that he loved his country with the fervour and served her with all the disinterestedness of a patriot, that his rule till the outbreak of the French Revolution was beneficial in its influence, we quite admit. Unhappily for his own fame and for the interests of the country he wanted a firmer will to oppose to the narrowness of a Sovereign who did but ill requite his devotion, and thus his last years were darkened by a train of calamities which, culminating in the battle of Austerlitz, at length broke his heart. Both the great parties of the time, indeed, were injured by their Court connexions, for the one was more damaged by its alliance with the Prince Regent than the other by its subservience to the weak but conscientious monarch. The intellectual calibre of our present race of statesmen may not be equal

to that of Pitt and Fox, but it is consolatory to know how much higher is the moral tone of political life now, than that portrayed in these volumes.

Not the least reprehensible part of Pitt's policy is the system of coercion pursued at home. It is, of course, a question that will always be open to discussion, whether or not his high-handed measures saved the country from internal revolutions, but to us it has always appeared that they tended rather to increase the perils they were designed to avert. All the events of the period prove that England, at the time, was in a fever of loyalty, that democratic principles found as little favour with the people as with the aristocracy, and that, if a few enthusiasts gave utterance to extreme opinions, they might safely have been left to find their own level. To visit injudicious expressions with the utmost severity of the law, to treat all agitation for Parliamentary Reform as an offence, to resort to the abominations of "constructive treason" for the purpose of crushing men of obnoxious opinions, to deprive the Duke of Norfolk of his offices and to erase the name of Fox from the list of the Privy Council for what, at the most, were mere indiscretions, were measures as impolitic as they were unjust. The blame of these rests mainly, perhaps, upon other members of the Government, but Pitt cannot be altogether acquitted. The treatment of Fox was wholly his own, and we deem it sadly wanting in magnanimity. It was not, perhaps, a wise thing at such a crisis for an English statesman to propose the "Sovereignty of the People" as a toast at a public dinner, but more generosity in a rival and more wisdom in a statesman would have left it, both in his case, and that of the Duke of Norfolk, unnoticed. Much is made of Fox's bitter sentiments relative to the English Government—we do not defend them—but, in justice to him, it is right to remember how utterly he loathed the despotism which was then rampant and how his views must have been coloured by this feeling.

We are quite ready to make such excuse for Pitt as may be found in the character of his colleagues, especially Lord Loughborough and Henry Dundas. Of the former it is difficult to employ terms of reprobation sufficiently strong. Devoid of all principle—a selfish, unscrupulous intriguer, who was ever ready to betray the friends with whom he acted—his influence was always for evil. No one was more anxious to hurry the country into war, or to carry on a policy of repression, than the old apostate Whig, whose great talents were insufficient to redeem him from that utter contempt which rarely fails at length to overtake such wretched schemers. Dundas was cast in a better mould, but he was a stern foe of popular rights, and the disgrace which ultimately fell upon him was no unrighteous retribution. It is when measured with such men, and others of his political associates, that we see most the nobility of Pitt. He was not, like them, a despot at heart, though circumstances led him to sanction, at least indirectly, measures opposed to the traditions of his house, and at variance with his own early convictions. We cannot but mourn that such a name should stand identified with acts abhorrent to the instincts of British freedom, and contrary to the whole genius of our constitution, and rejoice that we have lived to see the triumph of principles more consonant with justice, and more calculated to strengthen the throne by increasing the happiness of the people.

To Lord Stanhope we have no feeling but one of gratitude for a work distinguished by painstaking research, scrupulous accuracy, excellent taste—a work which is not unworthy to be the biography of England's great statesman. We regret only to find his Tory proclivities so decided: and especially were we sorry to meet the allusion to the Volunteer movement of 1860 and the parallel instituted between it and that of 1803. Let us remind him of the striking difference. In 1803 an invasion was projected, and a great armament actually collected for the purpose; in 1860 we were not only at peace with France, but had only a short time before received from its ruler evidences of goodwill in the crisis of the Indian mutiny. In 1803 it was the duty of the statesman to rally all to the defence of their country. Surely now it is rather the duty of every wise man to repress needless panic, and to draw close the bonds of amity between two great nations whose only rivalry should be in the peaceful fields of commerce.

GRAVENHURST.*

It is some four or five years since our attention was attracted by the elder brother to the present volume, "Thorndale." Both of these works show the same candour of mind, the same competency to deal with the most ethereal problems of ontology and metaphysics, the same pure and lofty sentiment, the same chaste and yet accom-

* *Gravenhurst; or, Thoughts on Good and Evil.* By WILLIAM SMITH. Blackwood.

plished eloquence. Both, too, exhibit to us a spirit drifting still on the eddying currents of speculation away from what seems to us the only resting anchorage. "Gravenhurst" has, however, given us more pleasure than its predecessor. The writer seems to us to have gained strength and firmness of manly fibre, and to have gathered something more of healthful hue upon "the pale cast of thought." There is less sentimentalism and more helpful suggestion in "Gravenhurst": and we can conscientiously say that even those who feel themselves to be under the guidance of a "more sure word of prophecy" than the writer is willing fully to admit, may find here much that is calculated to make their trust in the All-Wise and His operations fuller of intelligent acquiescence. We rejoice, too—for the experience of such a mind as the writer's must, to all who have ever been dazzled with the same empyrean heights, be a matter of fraternal and sympathetic interest—to see that larger and deeper thought has not increased the interval between his position and that of Christian believers, but rather diminished it. In the former volume, Christianity was most "conspicuous by its absence." The writer had, it was evident, held fast to his belief in those fundamental truths of God, the soul, immortality, which seemed to him as to us a precious inheritance, without which we were poor indeed; and, among other things, he furnished perhaps the most satisfactory statement of the staple argument of "Natural Theology"—one which, as we recently pointed out, is so often mutilated and imperfectly given in works expressly devoted to it—that hasever fallen under our notice. But of that one Heavenly "Elixir" of spiritual transmutation—the one "Revealer of mysteries" and Redeemer of sinful humanity, in short, of all peculiarly Christian response to the problems confronted—never a word. Perhaps the writer was too reverent; or perhaps he knew not. In "Gravenhurst," while some of those fundamental beliefs are restated and reinforced, this silence is broken, and from the mouth of one of the interlocutors we have an eloquent exhibition of some of those facts and beliefs in which the Christian rejoices; while it is clear that though the author himself is not able positively to endorse those beliefs as his own, he yet feels himself drawn towards them, and yields a willing testimony to their power.

To some the mere subject of this book will be a sufficient repellent. "Good and Evil," it will be said,—why, is not this the hopeless enigma "which philosophy after philosophy has attempted to solve, and that only to make its impenetrability more apparent? Do the one and eschew the other; that is the only solution." Others will say, "The Bible points us to the fountain of the one and the origin of the other. It is useless, if not impious, further to view the question." But granting all this, and that "pain" and "moral evil" are things which it must ever pass all reason, short of the Supreme, fully to grasp and comprehend, we are quite sure that a legitimate and profitable line of thought and study opens itself in the contemplation of the working of both in the Divine Providence and of the ends to which they contribute. It is this line the writer of "Gravenhurst" attempts to pursue:—Pain is the first subject of discussion: and here the writer traces subtly the purpose and functions of this much-dreaded element in Nature. It is wise to admit at once—as he indeed does—that we know not what other order of existence may be free from all such limitations, but constituted as we are, pain, he shows, is a necessity—a faithful friend and monitor whose stings indeed seem often the wounds of our fiercest foes, but without whose monitions we should go unchecked to destruction. "Pain," he says most truly, "is the great conservator of life: it gives note of danger. The memory of pain is one great safeguard and protection. If the fire did not hurt the child, it would not withdraw its finger; if the hurt were not remembered, there would be no salutary dread of fire afterwards. So the pain that arises from any abnormal condition of our own organism draws our attention to the ailment, imposes rest, suggests remedial actions, and teaches caution for the future. We should die very rapidly if it were not for the pain of disease" (p. 62). These are thoughts which must, to some extent, have suggested themselves to every reflective mind, and are of very great value. More difficult to deal with is the objection "too much pain."

"Granted that pain is necessary for us, why so acute, so agonising?" Here we should prefer to say at once, "The All-wise has so allotted it; there must be a *needs-be* then, though we are unable to discern it." We wish Mr. Smith had said this somewhat more categorically than he has done (p. 75): but we feel the justice of his suggestions, when he reminds us that pain were not pain did it not make us complain of it; and that "whatever the degree in which it pre-

"sents itself, it must always seem *too much*." He has also something to say respecting the discipline of sorrow; how it calls forth energies which without it would have lain undeveloped, and not seldom reveals in the rough and churlish an unsuspected tenderness. To be sure, the question may be raised: why could not all these ends have been attained *at once*, instead of being attained by indirect and painful means? A partial answer may be given. God might have made other beings than man; indeed, we believe that in other worlds he *has* done so: but he chose to make *man*, and unless the idea of man as a creature of consciousness, reflection, forethought, prudence, be abandoned, we cannot conceive how ever such discipline, even while we shudder at it, could have been dispensed with. Where could be the faculty without an opportunity for exercise? Where the stimulus for exercise except in these sharp reminders of the limited nature of our being? At least, we can see that such means *are* in their nature adapted to bring about the desired end: it is for faith to assure us that they are the *best*. The whole of this discussion must be read with interest by thoughtful persons.

We not unnaturally feel less satisfaction with the writer's treatment of *moral evil*. His stand-point here is so different from ours. We believe that *in spite* of his sinfulness, man is to be trained to goodness; the writer holds that "moral good could not exist *unless* its counterpart of moral evil also existed or had existed." We hold moral evil to be a ruin and fall, he holds it to be simply a necessity of human development. We are quite unable to assent to the doctrine of the absolute necessity of moral evil to the existence of moral good. Would not benevolence, gratitude, piety, justice, in the true and lofty sense of the words, exist in a perfectly virtuous community, and one to which evil was a thing unknown? Those virtues would be put forth unconsciously no doubt, but they would be none the less virtues and "moral good" for that:—unless light is the less light because it knows not its own splendours. Let us now apply the test of some moral acid, some pungent vice and iniquity, to these unconscious saints: and what would be the result? Can we doubt that the shock of repulsion would be even the more violent just because the new horror *was* new? Here again, while we grant the value of many of the writer's suggestions, and allow that what he says is generally true *so far as it goes*, we feel it better and wiser to say with the ancient poet, only we trust with deeper and more reverent meaning, *Sic placitum*:—"His will be done."

The first part of the book consists of an "Exposition" in the form of an essay on the subject announced in the title-page: and we are introduced to the characters who take part in the subsequent conversations. These are, a returned Indian officer, who in the comparative solitude of a remote station had occupied his leisure hours with the study of various systems of thought, European and oriental, and his niece, an accomplished young English lady, who has found "how charming is divine philosophy," and is fully qualified to join in discourse of matters of so high concernment—while she throws into the conversation something of the warmth of womanly piety. The Vicar of Gravenhurst also takes a part in some of the conversations: and we, for our part, would much rather accept thankfully such signs of still remaining, or perhaps better, re-awakening attachment to what the writer calls "*our*" religion, than employ our time and space in endeavouring to convince him how fine and unsubstantial the cords of that attachment are. The talk flows not altogether discursively over the high problems which have been partially discussed in the "Exposition"—including the nature of Divine Punishment, Justice, Immortality, Variety of Character, Free-will, Power, Development: and to those who are strong enough to deal with the high problems of speculation, "not carried about with every wind of doctrine," but "settled in the faith and grounded," we can recommend these conversations, as indeed the whole of the volume, as unusually rich in suggestive thought.

We should have liked to give the writer's clear and conclusive sifting of the Brownian theory of "cause and effect," as "the uniform relation of antecedence and sequence, and nothing more," which we think he succeeds in thoroughly demolishing; his own development of our conceptions of power, as involved in that of substance; his exposure of the presumptuous folly of some modern doctrines of the "conservation of force"; or his excellent statement of the doctrine and argument for the personality of the Divine reason: but our space will not admit: and, moreover, the book is not one from which it is easy to give extracts.

It would, perhaps, be too much to say that the vraisemblance of conversation is always preserved in the dialogue part. Still we think the author has acted judiciously in adopting it to the

extent he has done. In no other way could those miscellaneous suggestions, objections, and difficulties, be so conveniently taken up and discussed. Nor shall be sorry to meet Sandford, Mansfield, Ada, and the Vicar, on some future occasion, and to hear if they have anything further to say, or have found their way to any surer anchorage.

THE PERIODICALS (JULY).

The first article in *Blackwood*, on "Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt," is elaborate and very ably written. Sir E. B. Lytton continues his "Caxtoniana" with perhaps less than his customary spirit. The liveliest paper in this number is entitled, "Across the Channel," which the travelling Englishman may read with advantage. "Salem Chapel" makes but slow progress; the reader being as far off from the solution of the mystery that shrouds the fate of Mr. Vincent's sister as in the June number. The young Nonconformist pastor exhibits traits of character scarcely true to nature, and the writer seems as embarrassed in evolving a natural dénouement as in the preceding story of Nettie. "Conchology," "David Wingate" the poet, and another paper on the Exhibition, are the chief remaining articles.

The sober arguments of Mr. Mill in *Fraser* on the American war are contested this month by a "A White Republican" who, with, as we think a ridiculous disregard of facts, lays the chief blame of the gigantic struggle upon universal suffrage. The last of the gossiping papers on "Editors and Newspaper Writers of the Last Generation" introduces to us Barnes, Delane, Horace Twiss, and other celebrities. In "Notes from Numidia" there is interesting information about the great Sahara desert. The new story, "A First Friendship," is admirably written and full of promise. The author of the successive papers on India expresses an emphatic opinion that our Eastern empire never can supply our wants in cotton.

Readers of the *Cornhill Magazine* will of course turn to "Romola," the new tale by the author of "Adam Bede." We are rather disappointed that the scene is in Florence, and so far back as the fifteenth century, when Lorenzo the Magnificent was quitting the stage. "George Eliot" has entered upon a fresh field. In the sketches of life and scenery, and characteristic touches of humour, the master-hand is still observable, but the heroine with her blind, erudite father scarcely appears on the stage, and no opinion can as yet be formed as to the outcome of this rather bold experiment in a novelist whose forte has been the delineation of English character. "Philip" still drags on, but the present number exhibits in a remarkable degree the power of Thackeray. The "French System of Relieving the Poor" contains many curious facts which will be new to those who are not posted up in the proceedings of the late Social Science Congress.

The *Art Journal* continues to throw its force into the Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of which we have before spoken. The line engravings this month are Sant's fine picture "The Duet" from a private collection, and Turner's "Dutch Boats in a Gale" in the Ellesmere Gallery, which exhibits the effects which may be produced in light and shade by a skilful artist.

The *Exchange*, though a review of commerce, manufactures, and general politics, is much more than a statistical repository, and contains carefully prepared articles on such general topics as Lord Canning, the Fen Deluge, and the Social Science meeting. The *Exchange* shows the folly of European intervention in the present stage of the American war, and treats in a pains-taking manner of our National Expenditure, the Cotton Trade, and the Trade of Russia. Though only in its fourth number, the *Exchange* has obtained for itself a deservedly high position.

The *Eclectic* opens with a smart paper on Calvin and Calvinism, in which the defects of the man and the system are freely stated. The other articles are more varied than usual.—The chief feature of the *Christian Spectator* is a searching and condemnatory criticism of Dr. Davidson's book on the Pentateuch. The first article on "Pain" contains some admirable thoughts on a somewhat perplexing subject. In the "Topics for the Month" the recent Evangelical Alliance prayer-meeting gives rise to some caustic but just remarks.—The *Evangelical and Baptist Magazines* are both rather dull this month.

The flood of wholesome literature that is being poured forth by the cheap press ought to counteract and supplant the unwholesome trash that has lately been finding its way into the workshop, factory and kitchen. In beauty of illustration, typography, and variety of matter, the Tract Society take the lead, their *Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home* maintaining a marked pre-eminence.—Mr. Beeton comes next with his useful cheap publications, for the wants of a somewhat superior class.—Routledge's *Every Boy's Magazine* well deserves its popularity. This month there is a first paper entitled, "Rambles through the International Exhibition."—Mr. Cassell is issuing a new edition, illustrated (roughly enough), of his *Popular Educator*, a part of which has reached us. The monthly part of the *Family Paper* contains amongst other things the concluding portion of Captain Mayne Reid's "Maroon" which is a story decidedly of the sensation school. The reader may suppose full of horrors. Two murders (one a double one) and

two planned murders, are represented by the artist—a rather large dose of the horrible for one month. The coming story of "The Contrast: or, The Oak and the Bramble," illustrative of the triumph of morality, sobriety, and industry over idleness, apathy, and self-indulgence, to which has been awarded a 250*l.* prize, promises to be more useful if not so exciting. Of the *Family Bible* we may have further occasion to speak. *Cassell's Illustrated Exhibitor* is very cheap and well got up.

Gleanings.

The total circulation of bank-notes of all kinds in the United Kingdom, during the month of May, averaged about 37*l* millions.

Cardinal Wiseman has, it is said, been named General Vicar in Rome, in case the Pope should leave that city.

The Court of Common Council, London, has appropriated 200 guineas for a bust of Earl Canning to be placed in Guildhall.

A number of gold and silver fish, sent out from this country to Australia, have arrived at their destination alive and healthy.

An Irish paper reporting the loss of a steamer says—"The captain swam ashore; so did the stewardess. She was insured for 5,000*l.* and loaded with pigs."

YOUNG LADIES' ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—Bless their little filagree hearts! before they marry they ought to perform quarantine in cotton, and serve seven years to pies and puddings.—*Douglas Jerrold*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARTRAM.—June 25, at 3, Napier-terrace, Deal, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Bartram, of a son.

DOWMAN.—June 28, the wife of Mr. George Dowman, chemist, Southampton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HORSCRAFT—PEARSALL.—June 25, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the Rev. J. S. Pearsall, of Eccleston Chapel, the Rev. Daniel Horscraft, of Bourne, Lincolnshire, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Pearsall, of Claremont-terrace, Pentonville.

BRIDGMAN—CHARLES.—June 26, at Blackheath, by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, brother-in-law of the bride, Christopher V. Bridgman, jun., Esq., second son of C.V. Bridgman, Esq., of Tavistock, to Ellen Barbara, widow of C. M. Charles, Esq., and second daughter of the late John Moore, Esq., of Calcutta.

PARNEL—GREEN.—June 26, at the Independent Chapel, Uppingham, by the father of the bride, John Parnel, Esq., late Lieutenant in the Cape Mounted Rifles, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Green, of the above place.

HUNTER—BARBER.—June 26, at the parish church, Croydon, by the Rev. John Hodgson, M.A., William, eldest son of William Hunter, Esq., of Northend House, Croydon, and grandson of the late Alderman Hunter, to Mary Louisa, second daughter of Charles Barber, Esq., of Waddon, Surrey.

KNIGHT—BUNCE.—June 28, at Highbury Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. D. Thomas, Mr. T. Knight, to Miss Bunce, both of Kingdown, Bristol.

GREEN—CLEAVER.—July 1, at Castle-hill Chapel, Northampton, by the Rev. J. T. Brown, Mr. John Green, Doncaster, to Miss Cleaver, Northampton.

COURTAULD—ROBINSON.—July 2, at St. John's, Croydon, by the Rev. J. Martin, M.A., Louis, son of the late G. Courtald, Esq., of Bocking, Essex, to Elizabeth, daughter of T. L. Robinson, Esq., of Dingwalls, Croydon.

FIGGIS—CHAFFEY.—July 2, at the Independent Chapel, Winsham, Somerset, by the Rev. R. V. Pryce, M.A., LL.B., and the Rev. William Gooby, the Rev. J. B. Figgis, A.B., of the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Brighton, to Harriett Webb, daughter of the late Benjamin Chaffey, Esq., of Maidlin.

SEYMOUR—POULTON.—July 3, at the Independent Chapel, Southminster, Essex, by the Rev. C. Winter, the Rev. George Seymour, of Steeple, to Miss Emily Poulton, of Saint Laurence.

DEWSNAP—HADFIELD.—July 3, at the Independent Chapel, Rusholme-road, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Greener, Mr. Joseph Dewsnap, of Glossop, to Ann Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr. John Hadfield, formerly of Roworth, Derbyshire.

BARKER—HARRIS.—July 3, at the Congregational Chapel, Windsor, by the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, W. N. Barker, Esq., B.A., of Enfield, to Mary Kendall Harris, eldest daughter of W. R. Harris, Esq., J.P., of Windsor.

DAVIES—DAVIES.—July 4, at the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Oswestry, by the Rev. D. C. Davies, M.A., London, brother of the bride, Mr. D. J. Davies, chemist, Aberystwith, son of the late Rev. Jenkin Davies, Furgwyn, to Miss Davies, youngest daughter of the late Robert Davies, Esq., Aberystwith.

HEYDON—BARTER.—July 5, at Norley Chapel, Plymouth, by the Rev. E. Hipwood, Mr. J. W. M. Heydon printer and stationer, Tavistock-street, Plymouth, to Agnes, second daughter of Mr. James Barter, law stationer, Plymouth.

DEATHS.

WILSON.—June 16, at Warren Point, Ireland, of ulcerated bowels, the Rev. Robert Wilson, aged thirty, being just six weeks since the date of his resignation of the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Uppingham.

MACFARLANE.—June 21, at Inverness, in the house of her brother-in-law, the Rev. James Kennedy, Miss Margaret MacFarlane, aged eighty; and on June 24, at Callander, her brother, Mr. William MacFarlane, aged eighty-two.

LOCKWOOD.—June 29, after a very short illness, at the residence of her son, Mrs. Robert Lockwood, mother of the Rev. John Lockwood, Oswestry, aged ninety.

WILSON.—June 29, at her house, at Tulse-hill, aged eighty-two, Elizabeth Mary, widow of the late Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Warnford-court, in the City of London.

COULSON.—Jane 30, at Sheffield, in his eighty-sixth year, the Rev. John Coulson, Primitive Methodist Minister. For sixty-seven years he officiated, in one capacity or another, as a minister of Christ.

MILLIGAN.—July 1, at his residence, Acacia, Apperley-bridge, Robert Milligan, Esq., of the firm of Milligan, Forbes, and Co., stuff-merchants, and late M.P. for Bradford, aged seventy-six.

WATKINS.—July 4, after a severe and prolonged illness, Emma, second surviving daughter of Charles Watkins, of Cowley-road, Uxbridge, and Bridge-wharf, Brentford, aged twenty years. "For so he giveth his beloved sleep."

WILLS.—July 6, at her son-in-law's, Mr. James Watkins, Bushey, Herts, Mary, widow of the late Rev. Alexander Wills, of Ashley, and mother of the Revs. Francis Wills and Samuel Wills, D.D., in the ninety-third year of her age. She had been a consistent believer in Jesus seventy-six years, and retained the use of all her faculties until the last. Her end was perfect peace.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 52, for the week ending Wednesday, July 2.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£30,080,010	Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities ..	8,634,900	
Gold Bullion ...	15,430,010	
Silver Bullion ...	-	

£30,080,010

£30,080,010

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £214,553,000	Government Securities ..	£11,083,251
Rest 3,163,233		
Public Deposits ... 9,672,345	Other Securities ..	21,528,788
Other Deposits ... 13,851,869	Notes	3,474,155
Seven Day and other Bills	Gold & Silver Coin	700,761
636,506		
£24,876,955		

July 3, 1862. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 7.

There was only a short quantity of English wheat on sale at this morning's market. The trade was, however, quiet, and without any change in last Monday's rates. Foreign wheat was in steady request, and fully maintained the prices of this day week. Barley met a steady sale, and on most descriptions 6d to 1s per quarter advance was obtained. Peas and beans bring fully former rates. The arrival of foreign oats was small, and nice sweet corn being in good demand, there has been a fair trade to-day, at 6d per quarter improvement on last week's prices. There being comparatively few ship samples on show, the sales made have been chiefly from parcels in granary.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 7.

There was rather a large supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market, but there was a general falling off in their weight and condition. The show of home-fed beasts, as well as from Scotland, was moderately good as to number, but their general quality was by no means first-rate. Prime Scots, shorthorns, and crosses, commanded a steady sale, at about last Monday's currency. Middling and inferior stock, however, moved off slowly, and, in some instances, the quotations, compared with last week, declined 2d per Siba. The general top figure for Scots was 4s 10d per Siba. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, comprised 1,900 Scots, crosses, and shorthorns; from other parts of England, including Lincolnshire, 1,150 various breeds; from Scotland, 320 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 120 oxen and heifers. The general quality of the sheep was good, and for nearly all breeds we were reasonably well supplied. Downs and half-breeds commanded a steady enquiry, at very full prices. Otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Downs realised 5s per Siba. Lambs—the supply of which was good—moved off slowly, at 4d to 8d per Siba, decline on last week's currency. The top figure was 6s 4d per Siba. A few very superior pens realised 6s 6d. We have no change to notice in the price of calves; whilst the demand for veal was inactive. Prices range from 4s to 6s per Siba. Prime small pigs ruled steady, at last week's prices. Large hogs, however, were a very dull inquiry, at barely stationary currency.

Per Siba, to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts. 3 0 to 3 2	Prime Southdown 4 10 to 5 0
Second quality . 3 4 3 8	Lamb 5 0 6 4
Prime large oxen. 3 10 4 6	Lge. coarse calves 4 0 4 6
Prime Scots, &c. 4 8 4 10	Prime small . . 4 8 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep . 3 6 8 8	Large hogs . . 4 0 4 6
Second quality . 3 10 4 2	Neatam. porkers. 4 8 4 10
Pr. coarse woolled 4 4 4 8	

Suckling calves, 11s to 21s. Quarter-old-store pigs, 19s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 7.

The supplies of meat on sale at these markets to-day are by no means extensive. Good and prime qualities have been a steady inquiry, and quotations have an upward tendency; otherwise the demand ruled inactive, at the prices of Monday last.

Per Siba by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef . . 2 10 to 3 0	Small pork . . 4 8 to 5 0
Middling ditto . 3 2 3 6	Inf. mutton . . 3 6 4 0
Prime large do. . 3 8 4 0	Middling ditto . . 4 2 4 4
Do. small do. . 4 2 4 4	Prime ditto . . 4 6 4 8
Large pork. . . 4 0 4 6	Veal 3 10 4 8
Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.	

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, July 8.

TEA.—There has been a limited business transacted to-day in the private market, and prices generally have been well supported.

SUGAR.—The business in this market has been very dull; former quotations, however, have been fully supported. In the refined market there has been a fair business doing, at full prices.

COFFEE.—The market has experienced more inquiry for good and fine descriptions of colonial, and in most instances prices have been slightly enhanced.

RICE.—There has been rather a large amount of business recorded in this market, at fully previous rates.

SALT-PETRE.—Business has been inactive in this market, and prices have not varied to any material extent.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 7.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,200 firkins butter, and 2,658 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 17,981 casks butter, 547 bales and 402 boxes of bacon. The demand for Irish butter during the week was steady, without any noticeable alteration in price. Best Dutch advanced to 10s. Other descriptions of foreign without change. The bacon market ruled very firm, and for the finest Waterford an advance of 1s per cwt obtained, say 7s on board, landed rates from 6s to 7s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 7.—The supply of new potatoes at these markets are seasonably good, but the receipts from foreign ports have been less extensive. The demand for good qualities rules steady, at our quotations. Inferior parcels, however, are very little required for. Last week's arrivals of foreign potatoes was 4,321 baskets from Rotterdam, 1,083 from Boulogne, 152 from Amsterdam, and 182 from Dunkirk. The quotations are:—Essex ware, 13s to 17s; Jersey ditto 12s to 16s; Cornish 10s to 14s; foreign 9s to 14s.

WOOL, Monday, July 7.—On the whole there is rather more business doing in most kinds of English wool, at fully previous rates. The supply on offer is on the increase, however, and the export inquiry is by no means active.

SEEDS, Monday, July 7.—There is very little business passing in the seed market, and values of all descriptions remain unchanged. There has been more inquiry for American cloverseed, which would sell at higher prices. White Hamburg is saleable at former prices, with a speculative enquiry for this description also. Canaryseed was held with more firmness, at full prices. Other seeds generally were firm.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, July 5.—In flax the dealings have been to an average extent, and prices are

fairly supported. Hemp, however, continues dull, and the quotations have a downward tendency. Clean St. Petersburg, however, remains quoted at 3s per ton. Jute has advanced 10s to 20s per ton; and the value of coir goods is well maintained.

OIL, Monday, July 7.—Linseed oil is firm, at 39s 3d per cwt on the spot. Rape has realised enhanced rates—foreign refined being worth 50s, and brown 48s per cwt. Cocoanut and olive oils are steadily; but palm meets a slow sale. Fish oils continue dull. Turpentine is still very excited. American spirits, 10s; French do., 10s. Common American resin 20s per cwt.

COALS, Monday, July 7.—Market heavy, at the rates of last day. Hett's 1s 6d, Haswell 1s, Braddys 1s 6d, Gossforth 1s 6d, Lambton 1s 6d. Kelloe 1s 6d, Wylam 1s 6d, Hartleys 1s 3d, Hetton Lyme 1s 6d, Tanfield 1s, Trimdon Thornley 1s, Eden Main 1s 6d. Fresh arrivals 60, left from last day 24.—Total, 84.

TALLOW, Monday, July 7.—The business doing in our market to-day is very moderate, yet prices are well supported, P.Y.C. being quoted at 47s per cwt on the spot; and at 49s for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat is selling at 2s 5d per Siba.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—GLAD TIDINGS.—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are throughout the year borne down by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few days' trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which this disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.—[Advt.]

Advertisements.

A YOUNG LADY having devoted her attention to the Education of Youth, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. She is competent to teach English, French, Drawing, and Music. References to Parents of Pupils.

Address, X. Y., Mrs. Evans, High-street, Leicester.

M.R. A. BEAZLEY, MINING and GENERAL BROKER, 1, BANK-CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C., has selected Dividend and Progressive Mines that he can recommend for Investments, or for a speedy rise in price. Particulars may be had on application.

Burren Lead and Calamine Company (Limited).—In consequence of the richness of the Lode in the Shaft, and the very favourable reports of Captain Delahuntly, the whole of these shares have been taken up. E. Beazley has, however, secured a few, which he is enabled to offer at 6s per share (5s paid).

CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION! and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

PERSONS FURNISHING will find CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5s delivered free by rail.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8s. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

SECOND-HAND ORGANS.—Great variety of Small Organs to be had on economical terms, at BISHOP and STARR'S, 250, Marybone-road. Mediæval Organs of good volume and sweetness of tone, from Fifty-five Guineas, full compass.

TOLKIEN'S EXHIBITION MODEL PIANOFORTE has caused a great sensation in the musical world (there never having been made so beautiful and perfect an instrument at such a very low price by the manufacturer.)

H. TOLKIEN, 27, King William-street, London-bridge.

Established Thirty years.

PIANOFORTE'S EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivaled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

CLERICAL TWEED CLOTHING—made to measure at the following prices, for cash only:—

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
The Complete Suit	52 0 63 0 and 85 0
Morning Coats	25 0 30 0 and 45 0
Trousers	16 6 21 0 and 26 6
Waistcoats	10 6 12 0 and 13 6
Frock and Overcoats	30 0 36 0 and 55 0

THRESHER and GLENNY, Outfitters and Tailors, next door to Somerset House, Strand.

E SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF. —HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommiere Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stitching of wool or horsehair it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:—

3 feet wide by 6 feet 4 inches long . .	£2 5 0
3 feet 6 inches	2 10 0
4 feet	2 15 0
4 feet 6 inches	3 0 0
5 feet	3 5 0
5 feet 6 inches	3 10 0

The "Sommiere Elastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post on application.

Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

Silversmiths, Electro-Silver Platers, Dressing-case Makers, and Cutlers,

2

THE GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT,
3, BROMPTON-ROW, LONDON, S.W.

RICHARD NELSON respectfully invites the attention of LADIES requiring MOURNING ATTIRE to the above Establishment. After many years' experience in this exclusive department, he possesses peculiar advantages in the Purchase of Mourning Goods, and is careful in selecting sterling fabrics; his aim being to provide a Superior Class of Apparel at a strictly moderate rate of charge. Experienced Assistants, sent to any distance with Samples or Stock.

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, and MADE-UP SKIRTS, in LARGE VARIETY.
DRESSMAKING UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF A CLEVER ARTISTE.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE FREE.

CLERGYMEN about to Furnish are most respectfully informed that RICHARD LOADER and CO. have just published an entirely new and elegant "ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE," comprising 216 well executed Designs of Cabinet and Upholstery, Furniture, Iron Balustrades, &c., which Guide they will be happy to forward on application to intending Purchasers. GRATIS AND POSTAGE FREE. This valuable Pamphlet also contains an estimate for completely Furnishing a moderate sized Parsonage House, which it is hoped may be found of much service to those desirous of such assistance. Every article warranted for twelve months, and exchanged if found defective. All Orders are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

RICHARD LOADER and CO.,
MANUFACTURING CABINET MAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
23 and 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London, E.C.

MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

A RTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 20, Berners-street, London. Established 1820. Messrs. Moseley, Dentists, begs to direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supersedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patients), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. Moseley's PATENT SUCTION PALATE, No. 764, Aug., 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Moseley, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

D R. RICORD'S ESSENCE of LIFE restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary. Sold in Cases, with full instructions, at 1s., or four quantities for 3s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittances, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

LIFE for the CONSUMPTIVE.

One Tablespoonful of the PATENT OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL, three times a day, conveys artificially to the lungs of the Consumptive and delicate the vital properties of Oxygen without the effort of inhalation, and has the wonderful effect of reducing the pulse while it strengthens the system. The highest medical authorities pronounce it the nearest approach to a specific for Consumption yet discovered—in fact, it will restore to health when all other remedies fail.—See "Lancet," March 9, 1861.

Sold by all Chemists, in 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 9s. Bottles Wholesale by G. Borwick, Sole Licensee, 21, Little Moorfields, London.

HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!

W M. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

* The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorate the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor 81, Barclay-street New York.

I F THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Ten years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1d.; or free by post for fourteen stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

**WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.**

PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, And by Royalty and the Aristocracy throughout Europe.

R OWLARDS' KALYDOR, an ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION for Improving and Beautifying the COMPLEXION and SKIN. It is distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while, by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous defect, render it indispensable to every toilet. It obviates all the effects of climate on the Skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency or intense solar heat.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

Sold by A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

** Ask for "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "KALYDOR."

R OCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION; an Effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough, without Internal Medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect CURE without administering Internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label accompanying each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATE T LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and Stats Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Unbilical Truss, 4s. and 5s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

E LASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE for the MILLION,
PROTECTED BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Can be worked by a child, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. All who have tried it admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical Machine ever invented. As a CHURN for making BUTTER it is remarkably effective, and worthy the attention of DAIRY-KEEPERS.

Hundreds of these Machines are now in constant use throughout the kingdom.

Directions for use are forwarded with each Machine; and purchasers may feel assured that attention to the instructions will secure perfect satisfaction.

READ WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY:—

From the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of Paddington, Author of "Christian Philosophy," "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," "Pulpit Cyclopedia," "Light for the Sick Room," and numerous other valuable theological works.

"Your Washing Machine has been fairly tried in our family, and by its use a month's washing is got through in five hours and a half, and the clothes are much more thoroughly cleansed than by the old system, which involved the labour and inconvenience of twelve or thirteen hours for three weeks' washing. I trust this invention of yours will produce a domestic reformation through the length and breadth of the land."—April, 1862.

From Commander JAMES STUART, R.N., Stratford, Essex. "Dear Sir,—Your 'Washing Machine' is quite a success. It accomplishes all it professes to do, and is a great boon to household.—Jan. 27, 1862."

From Rev. J. MAKEPRACT, Union Chapel, Luton.

"I have to acknowledge the safe arrival of the 'Washing Machine.' It was tried yesterday, and the results are briefly these:—1. The saving of soap is about one-half. 2. Instead of washing every fortnight, we need wash only once in three weeks, thus saving the difference in the woman's wages and the cost of firing, besides ridng us of the nuisance of frequent washings. 3. The linen looks beautiful, having a better colour than by the old process. Moreover, there was no boiling, nor did anything require rubbing, except the feet of stockings.—Jan. 15, 1862."

From Mrs. DAY, Carlisle-terrace, Bow, Middlesex.

"Your Washing Machine answers admirably. It does wonders. I have been able to accomplish a month's wash in three hours. The Machine is even more than you represent it to be. For the last three weeks I have done the sheets, pillow-cases, table linen, toilette covers, &c., without previously soaking them and they have been perfectly clean and stainless. I am satisfied that your machine only requires to be known and it will be fully appreciated.—April 28, 1862."

Copy of a letter forwarded to a lady residing near Andover, by a previous purchaser.

"Feb. 19, 1862.—Madam,—The 'Washing Machine' advertised by Harper Twelvetrees answers so well that my wife says she 'would on no account part from it.' I had inspected several washing machines of various makers, but did not approve of any of them. The sight of Mr. Twelvetrees' machine convinced me that it was the article that has long been required, and I am perfectly satisfied with the work it accomplishes. The washerwomen are somewhat alarmed at the innovation. You must, therefore, be certain when you try the machine that it gets fair play. This fact alone is a high commendation of the machine.—I am, madam, &c., &c.

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Roscommon.

"Having used the 'Washing Machine' for several weeks, I am pleased to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient domestic machine."

From Mr. W. H. COULTAS, grocer, Minchingham.

"I received the 'Washing Machine' safely, and we used it yesterday. It does its work well, and is all you represent it to be.—Jan. 28, 1862."

From Mrs. JACKSON, Warwick Hall, Aspatria.

"I have fairly tested the ability of your 'Washing Machine,' and am glad to find we get through the washing much quicker and easier than by the old plan. The laundress at first was certain that no plan could equal her own, but is now a convert to your process.—Feb. 22, 1862."

From Mr. G. GILES, 12, Sidney-place, Commercial-road East, London, E.

"We have used the 'Washing Machine' twice, and consider it a first-rate article. There is scarcely any trouble with it, as you may believe when I tell you that our washing commenced at eight o'clock, and was over by ten. What with the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel, my wife says that our wash was done at about one-third of what it has usually cost us.—Feb. 23, 1862."

From Mr. F. P. HUBBARD, Chemist, Walsall.

"Our washerwoman used the 'Washing Machine' last week. We find that the washing is done much more expeditiously, and with much less labour, than formerly; also that there is a great saving in time, labour, fuel, &c., and that the clothes come out of the wash a much better colour than by the old process.—Feb. 18, 1862."

From Mrs. MILLS, Smarden, Kent.

"To-day I have been superintending assisting in the first operations of the 'Washing Machine.' We have succeeded capitally. It does its work well, and so far I pronounce it excellent, and a great acquisition to the list of household utensils. I can testify most satisfactorily as to the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel. We had a heavy five weeks' wash for five of us, with sheets, table linen, shop aprons, towels, &c. All were put in soak yesterday afternoon, and we commenced washing about eight o'clock this morning, and all was finished by half-past three. I have usually had two women one day, and one woman the second.—Feb. 20, 1862."

No. 1 is very small, and only adapted for Nursery Use, or as a Chair for a small Dairy..
No. 2 is a useful size for a small Family's Washing
No. 3, ordinary size for a Family
No. 5, for Hotels, Schools, Public Institutions, Prisons, and Army Laundries
FRAMES on which to rock the Machines may be had at 5s. extra if required.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN THE KINGDOM SHOULD USE

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER, for Cheap, Easy, and Expedited Washing.

It supersedes Soap and Soda, and contains neither lime, potash, ammonia, nor any of the injurious ingredients of which numerous imitations and counterfeits are compounded; but it is perfectly harmless to the hands, as well as to the most delicate fabric. Instead of impoverishing the material like the destructive articles which are attempted to be passed off as imitations, HARPER TWELVETREES' Soap Powder ST

BONUS YEAR.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
81, CORNHILL,
AND
70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

James Bentley, Esq.	Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P.
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S. Preston Child, Esq.	John Rogers, Esq.
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FIRE.

Common Insurance ... 1s. 6d. per cent. when the sum Hazardous do. ... 2s. 6d. " } amounts to Doubly Hazardous ditto ... 4s. 6d. " } 300*l.* Farming Stock, 4s. per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on the Farm, or 5s. with the use thereof allowed.

LIFE.

Annual Premiums for Assuring 100*l.* at the following ages:—

20	£2 1 5	Premiums for Intermediate Ages may be obtained from the Secretary, or
25	2 5 8	any of the Agents.
35	2 16 10	
45	3 16 10	
55	5 6 4	

BONUS—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the UNION by a large and influential Proprietor.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of ONE MILLION sterling.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of any of the Agents; or at the Chief Offices.

Applications for Agencies are requested.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Offices, 47 and 48, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

Capital—A Quarter of a Million.

New Business of 1861 1,091 Policies £177,075
New Business of last Seven Years 7,213 " 1,178,200
Accumulated Fund 45,000
Annual Income for 1862 30,000

SPECIMENS OF PROFITS ON POLICIES SIX YEARS IN FORCE.

Age.	Sum.	Total Premium Paid.	Bonus	Secured at Death.	Bonus, being per cent. of Premium.
21	1,000	£ 116 17 0	90	1,090	77
30	500	73 9 0	45	545	62
25	100	12 18 0	9	109	70

BRITISH EQUITABLE INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Capital—£100,000.

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THE PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

The eleventh annual meeting of this society was held at the London Coffee-house on Wednesday evening. Mr. John Gover took the chair at six o'clock, and there was a good attendance of members.

Mr. J. E. TRESIDDER, the Secretary, read the report, which is as follows:—

"The directors, at the termination of this the eleventh year of the society's existence, have much satisfaction in reporting to the shareholders that the business has yielded a much larger profit during the past than in any previous year, and they have been much gratified by the satisfactory testimony which is continued to be borne both by investors and borrowers to the principles of the society.

"The total receipts of the year amount to 107,892*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, which sum added to the cash received during the first ten years makes an aggregate of 1,220,905*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

INVESTMENT SHARES.

"One thousand two hundred and twenty new shares have been issued during the year, making a total of 23,313 issued since May, 1851.

"The sum of 27,791*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* has been received upon investment shares, of which amount 14,240*l.* were for realised or paid up shares.

"The sum of 20,647*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, with interest, has been repaid to shareholders, including the payment off of such subscription shares as reached their completion during the year, the owners of which received in addition to the interest the accumulations of profit appropriated to them.

"The uncompleted subscription shares have had placed to their credit the proportion of interest due thereon, as provided for in the society's tables.

"The holders of realised shares have either been paid interest at the rate of 4*l* per cent., or an equivalent amount has been placed to their credit, and interest allowed thereon.

"The total amount now under investment with the Society upon shares is 120,565*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* principal, and 1,194*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* for accumulation of interest and profits.

BONUS UPON SHARES.

"Conformably to the society's rule, the directors have caused the usual valuation to be made of the affairs of the society, the results of which will be found in the general balance-sheet.

"The directors have from the profits of the year's business added 2*l* to the reserve fund, so increasing it to 1,071*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and which amount is invested in Consols.

"The directors have apportioned amongst the holders of subscription shares the sum of 2,054*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, being equivalent to a bonus of five per cent. upon shares on which twelve months' subscriptions or more have been paid. This bonus has been carried to the credit of the respective accounts, which for the past year will be equal to raising the interest on subscription sheet.

tion shares of 12*l* years to 9*l* per cent., and on subscription shares of 7*l* and 10 years to 9 per cent.

DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

"The sum of 15,041*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* has been placed on deposit with the society, interest being paid thereon half-yearly, after the rate of four per cent. per annum, and the sum of 16,583*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* has been withdrawn, leaving a balance on this account of 26,819*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

ADVANCES.

"The sum of 29,458*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* has been advanced during the year upon the mortgage of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold properties; and the sum of 2,904*l.* 10*s.* has been lent to shareholders upon the security of their shares, making the advances of the year 32,363*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

"The total sum advanced during the eleven years is 373,995*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

"The balance now due upon mortgages is 146,987*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, whilst the interest received on advances during the year has amounted to 10,851*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

"The deeds and other securities have been examined by the auditors, and reported upon by them in their certificate appended to the balance-sheet.

"The gradual but steady increase of the divisible profits proves how remunerative an investment the subscription shares of the society are to the holders of them, all of whom will, from the details of this report, doubtless feel an augmented interest in the continued prosperity of the institution."

The balance-sheet showed a total amount received during the year, including a sum carried over from last year of 3,366*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, of 111,258*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, and a cash balance in hand of 1,774*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The accounts were signed in the usual manner by the Auditors and the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, called attention to the fact that very few out of the more than 4,000 building societies now in existence had attained anything like the position of their own. Some, indeed, were never intended to become large societies, being formed on the terminable principle, and yet many even of such had been very successful. Some building societies, however, had become very large, but the Perpetual stood at the head of the list. Though only eleven years old, it was fully grown and developed. It had issued 23,313 shares. It included subscribers of from 2*s.* to 10*s.* per month. The returns were considerably above 100,000*l.* a year. All classes of the community were represented among its supporters—the retired gentleman, the clergyman, the banker, the merchant, the tradesman, the mechanic. Since its commencement it had received very much above a million sterling, and in a single year it drew no less than 2,500 cheques. No fewer than sixteen ledgers and thirty-five other books were required to keep its accounts, and the office staff included a secretary and nine clerks. Its mortgage deeds occupied an immense area in the fire-proof room. It took two gentlemen two hours a week to audit its accounts and to look at its papers, besides the time they devoted at the end of every year to that duty. The Society had at the present time no fewer than 1,246 mortgages of property. Its securities were in every part of the Metropolis, and in almost every county of England. The securities included two chapels, a cotton-mill, a flannel-mill, a brickmaker's ground and plant, a schoolroom, several farms, 111 landed estates, and 1,478 villas and other residences, besides one market-place with its town-hall. Some of the transactions of the Society were very large. One sum of 8,000*l.* which they had lent upon a large factory had been redeemed. It had a reserve fund invested in Consols, and so large had the Society grown that, if the shareholders had not passed a resolution to consolidate it and prevent its further extension, its very size might have become seriously embarrassing. It had, fortunately, had no litigation; indeed, it was almost impossible for the members and directors to go to law with one another, as arbitrators were appointed to settle any dispute which might unhappily arise. The Society had conferred a great blessing upon thousands of individuals. There was one, and only one, society which, if regarded as a building society, stood higher than they did; but it was a land and not a building society, and did not transact the same kind of business as they did. How had all this been accomplished? When the Society was first established great efforts were made to give it a good broad foundation, and they were now reaping the benefits of such a policy. There had also been a great deal of zeal manifested by its friends in recommending it to their friends who wished to invest or to borrow money, and no pains had been spared to adapt it to the wants of the present day. To these causes of success might be added the justice with which it dealt with its borrowers and investors, and the untiring exertions made to promote its interests by the Directors, aided by their valuable Secretary. The report which had just been read showed the Society to be in a very prosperous state, and a very large bonus was given this year to the shareholders. Large as it was, however, it was not presented till the society had cleared off the item for furniture and office fittings, which had stood in the balance-sheet as a debit, had added a proper amount to the reserve fund, and had had an honest valuation made of its assets and liabilities. It was very pleasing to him to be able to speak so favourably of the society. He knew no investment which was at the same time so profitable and so secure. They must not, however, relax their vigilance or their efforts on account of their prosperous condition. It must be remembered that a great blunder on the part of the Secretary, or a false step on the part of the members in passing a dangerous resolution, might prove disastrous; but if the directors and officers and members of the society continued to devote their care and energy to it as they had done in the past, they would be rewarded with similar success, and would hand it down to the next generation unimpaired—its existence and its prosperity alike perpetual. (Loud cheers.)

The report was then unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors, Messrs. Cuthbertson, Silvester, and Thompson, were re-elected without opposition.

Mr. CUTHBERTSON, in returning thanks on the part of the re-elected Directors, said he felt a considerable amount of satisfaction in knowing that a society which some of them had the honour in assisting to establish had progressed to the satisfaction of all parties connected with it. The chairman had done no more than justice to the society, and had stated nothing that was not literally true; in fact, no ingenuity was requisite to command it to the public—the facts and figures spoke for themselves. (Cheers.)

The retiring auditor, Mr. W. H. Millar, was re-elected unanimously; and, in his unavoidable absence, his brother, Mr. R. J. Millar, and Mr. Miers, his colleague, acknowledged the vote.

Mr. SUTTON proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for the great interest they had manifested in the society, and the attention they had bestowed upon the affairs of the company. He said that he had carefully looked at the position of the society, and had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to find any fault with its management. Persons sometimes asked whether there was any liability attaching to those who joined the society, and he for one was always glad when some care was shown in ascertaining what liabilities investors incurred when they took shares in public companies. He was happy to see that Mr. Tidd Pratt had certified that in this company there was no personal liability. He thought that a large measure of their success was due to the energy and prudence of their directors, who, he considered, had well earned the thanks of every shareholder. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. GOGERLY seconded the resolution. Before it was put, however, he said he should like to ask the Chairman whether the shareholders were subject to any liability.

The CHAIRMAN said that the only sense in which there was any liability was the sum placed to the debit of the Company in the balance-sheet.

Mr. GOGERLY asked upon whom the loss would fall supposing the assets should prove unsatisfactory. It so happened that when he was on the point of joining this Society, about the period of its commencement, he had some correspondence with Mr. Peter Morrison, who wished him to invest money in the unfortunate Company with which he was connected. Fortunately, he chose the Perpetual Investment Society

instead. Upon the failure of the Royal British Bank, he wished to ascertain whether his money was safe, and the directors permitted him to examine the deeds and compare them with the books of the Company. He was perfectly satisfied about the stability of the Company, and did not put this question in any captious spirit.

Mr. WATSON, the solicitor of the Company, explained that there was no liability on the part of the shareholders of a Benefit Building Society. The only risk they ran, supposing the assets were not sufficient, was to lose the money they had invested, but they were not liable for the loss of any other person. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GOGERLY: Not in the same way as in Mr. Peter Morrison's company? ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") He had once been called upon to pay money as a shareholder to make up for certain defalcations in another concern, and therefore he felt rather sensitive on the subject. (Laughter.)

The motion was agreed to, and the Chairman, on the part of the Directors, acknowledged the compliment.

The thanks of the society were then unanimously passed to the secretary, the solicitors, and the surveyor, for their services, and, the resolutions having been separately acknowledged, the proceeding terminated.

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